DAD TIME TABLE. DEPARTURE OF TRAINS

ER CLOTHING.

& MICHIGAN SOUTHERN. Leave. | Arrive.

STON & QUINOY RATLEDAL, st., Indiana-av., and Sixteenth-Sixteenth-sta. Ticket Offices, 59 pots. Leave. | Arrive.

| Sour | 7.25 a m | 7.40 p m | 1.30 p m | 1. D CHICAGO LINE, ark-st., Palmer House, Grand 123 Michigan-av., corner Madi-om Exposition Building. Leave. | Arrive.

Draw-Cars, to hange. 8:50 a. m. 8:10 a. m. Sieep-75..... 5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m. YNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY.

de OHIO RAILROAD, continue Building, foot of Mon-es Clark-st., Paimer House, pot (Exposition Building). Leave. Arrive. ND & PACIFIC RATLEOAD.
ren and Sherman sta. Tickes
st., Sherman House.

Leave. Arrive.

AVIGATION: 'S STEAMERS.

ly (Sundays excepted) 9 a. m.

until 6 p. m.

d Rapids, Muskegon,

The m.

Harbor, daily (Sun-TEAMSHIPS. AN LINE.

AND LIVERPOOL MSHIP LINE, Mails between
ID AMERICA.
npany's office, 32 S. Clark-

Mail Line.
d America. Rates as low
Line. Omce, 120 East
Line. Drafts on Great Britain

LAIL LINE. reek to and from British

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

VOLUME XXX.

BANK STATEMENTS. REPORT OF THE CONDITION

UNION STOCK-YARD National Bank

OF CHICAGO. At Lake, in the State of Illinois, at the Close of Business June 30. 1876.

LIABILITIES 

19,534.97 48,015.12 619,831.67 .a..\$1,012,624.03

REPORT OF THE CONDITION NATIONAL BANK

OF CHICAGO. At Chicago, in the State of Illinois, at the

Loans and discounts. \$2,227,372.11 Overdrafts. 2,884.30 U. S. bonds to secure circulation. 667,000.00 Other stocks, bonds, and mortgages. 61,334.00 Banks 136,194.87 109,782.93 Real estate, furniture and fixtures. ... items 4,478.94 rchanges for Clear-ing-House 136,167.37 ills of other Nation 136,167.37

82,996.00 435,763.00 84,144,748.70

\$1.085.822.53 34,965.34 1.025.338.34

426,814.70 2,579,969.41 State of Illinois, County of Cook, ss.:

Lucius V. Parsons, Cashier of the above-named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is irue, to the best of my knowledge and beller.

LUCIUS V. PAISONS,

Subscribed and sworn to before me, this 15th day of July, 1878.

Correct—Attest:

J. IRVING PRACE,

CHAS. H. CURTIS,

CHAS. R. STKELE,

Directors.

TO RENT

INTHE TRIBUNE BUILDING. INQUIRE OF WILLIAM C. DOW,

Room 8 TRIBUNE BUILDING Joliet & Northern Indiana Rail-

road Company. JOLIET, June 12, 1876.

The annual meeting of this Company, for the election of Directors, and the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the office of the Company, in the city of Joliet, Illinois, on the 30th day of July, 1876, at 12 o'clock.

JOHN BRISBIN, President.

R. G. RALSTON, Secretary.

City Certificates. We will buy past due Certificates at a discount.
Money to lend at 7, 8, and 9 per cent on city
property.
SCUDDER & MASON, 107-109 Dearborn-st.

MONEY AT LOW RATES
To loan on Warehouse Receipts for Grain and Provisions, on City Certificates and Youchers, on Rents and Mortgages,

LAZARUS SILVERMA,

Bank Chamber of Commerce.

HOTEL.

CLIFFORD HOUSE. torner Fortieth-st. and Lancaster-av., Philadel-phia. Newly furnished; delightfully located; first-class fare. Cars pass door to Centennial every minute. Rooms \$1 to \$2 per day. Meals 50 cents. H. C. NYE, Manager.

CHICAGO CITY LOAN.

By an ordinance of the City Council, the undersigned six authorized to make temporary loans in anticipation of the sauthorized to make temporary loans in anticipation of the council of the sauthorized to make temporary loans in anticipation of the council CHICAGO CITY LOAN.

## POLITICAL

Speech of E. A. Storrs at Aurora, III.

Records of the Republican and Democratic Par-

Review of the Untruthful Platform Adopted at St. Louis.

Its Idle Babble About Reform, Centralism, and Defalcations.

The Financial Administration of the Republican Party-Reduction of Taxation and Expenses.

Tilden as a Peace Man-The Friend of Tweed-The Canal Rings.

An Interesting Budget of General Political News and Gossip.

E. A. STORRS.

HIS AURORA SPEECH. THE ISSUES OF THE CAMPAIGN. Friday evening Emery A. Storrs, Esq., ad-lressed a large meeting of the Republican citi-

zens of Aurora upon the political issues of the present campaign. Following is a full report of his able and convincing speech: MR. CHAIRMAN AND FELLOW-CITIZENS: It has been my pleasure, for every political canvass of any national importance since 1861, to address the Republicans of this growing and this very beautiful city, and I by no means feel that I am among strangers, for as I look about I see those whom I saw on the first occasion I ever visited Aurora, who have stood with me during those Aurora, who have stood with me during those long and terrible years of the War. I see those who never faltered when dangers of the most serious character threatened us. I see those tonight who, after the War had closed, were as resolute that the fruits of our victory should be gathered and garnered as they were that those effects should be, in the first instance, achieved. I see those who have always heep. Republica-I see those who have always been Republicans ever since there has been a Republican party, and who always will be Republicans as long as there is a Democratic party. [Cheers.] When I am asked, as I sometimes am,

HOW LONG THE REPUBLICAN PARTY WILL LIVE. I say it will live at least one election after the final and eternal death of the Democracy floud cheers],—for so long as the Democratic party keeps above ground and exhibits any signs of vitality, so long is the existence of the Republic an party a military necessity. [Cheers.] It will not-this Democratic party-always endure, for we are a great evangelizing and mis-sionary agency. We began the good work of converting that party in 1860, and we have been pursuing that purpose steadily and persistently and unwaveringly ever since. Thousands and hundreds of thousands of those original Democrats have been converted to Republic and are now safely within the ample folds of the Republican party. A few are still unconverted. Gus Harrington has still a stiff neck. [Laughter.] There are others in the county of Kane and throughout the nation that need the evangelizing spirit of Republicanism.

Ever since 1860, gentlemen, the Democrats

Ever since lood, gentlemen, the Democrats have been
JUST FOUR YEARS BEHIND US.
In 1864 they practically adopted our platform of 1864; in 1872 they adopted our platform of 1868; and in 1876 they have adopted our platform of 1878. It works well. [Laughter.] It is a hard pull; it is a long pull; it is a strong pull. They are obstinate, but so thorough is my belief in the power of truth that I think Mr. Harrington and John Farnsworth may be again both back in the Republican fold. [Cheers and laughter.] Speaking of conversion, just think of it:
THE DEMOCRATIC PARTY IS OPPOSED TO STEALING.

John Farnsworth may be again both back in the Republican fold. [Cheers and laughter.] Speaking of conversion, just think of it: THE DEMOGRATIC PARTY IS OFFOSED TO STEALING. [Laughter.] In 1876. INSQ.

[Laughter.] In 1876 this party, whose record is one of the most stupendous and gigantic larcenies ever charged up against a political organization, solemnly declare that they are opposed to larceny. [Renewed laughter.] So far as parties are concerned, gentlemen, I shall not to-night—and indeed I shall not at any time during the campaign—go into the retail larceny business. It is possible, it is probable, that there are members of the Republican party who have individually been guilty of corrupt practices; but, on the general question of stealing, the impounding of a keg of nails or a boit of cloth, is a very small affair, my good friends, when compared with the running off with a whole nationality. [Cheers.] The Democracy undertook to steal the Government of the United States; Belknap traded in a post-trader-ship situation. Why, we might keep on industriously in the line of stealing Belknap pursued until the crack of doom, and the Democracy might stop to-day, and there would be a large margin yet left in our favor. [Cheers.]

They complain of us that we are waving THE "BLOODY SHIRT," that we will not let by gones be by-gones, and that we are continually singing the same old song, and making the same old speeches. It is unfortunate that it so, but the misfortune arises from the fact that it is necessary it should be so. When one of my dear, delided Democratic friends says, "For God's sake, why don't you stop talking these same old party!" [Cheers.] we must talk about the antecedents and the history of the Democratic party, because the party-of to-day is the same party, identical in its spirit, identical in its traditions, identical in all its purposes—the same old party that declared the right of secession, that involved this nation in rebellion the amost superable the reputation of the national credit. [Cheers.] i

form of both. It makes loud and lofty promises of its performances in the future. But as wise men, as absolutely unimpassioned men, if such a thing were possible in the presence of questions so great in their magnitude—as wise men, I say, we must take you, not by the assurances you make to-day, but by your performances in the long past which atretches behind you.

Understand, my friends,—and I sm not finding fault with the Democratic party,—that they complain of us that

point I desire to say something.

THE RETURN OF THE LIBERALS.

You are here to night to ratify the nomination of Hayes and Wheeler. Their nomination was wise. It is a nomination which combined all the elements of the Republican party. It brought the Liberals back home. It brought the Independents back home. It there are any Liberals or Independents here to night who wandered off with Greeley in 1872, I say to them, "We open wide the door; we bid you welcome, only don't do so any more." (Laughter and cheers.] If, my friends, you desire to reform the Republican party, don't, for Heaven's sake, try to do it by voting the Democratic ticket; it is the poorest way in the world to attempt anything of the kind. (Laughter]. You are all back, eafely housed in that glorious old Republican temple, the walls of which are decked with the most heroic achievements of the past century, with a record that is as enduring as time, and history will never willingly let die—that splendid temple whose dome is lifted even among the very stars, and whose foundations are as secure as the eternal rocks—youste back again within it, and see that no inscription ever goes upon those walls, that nothing is emblaxoned thereon, except such as can shine along with the deeds that already adern it. [Cheers.]

We are to-day a united, a powerful, and—I feel it in the air—a victorious party.

THE REPUBLICAN RECORD.

even unto the power of voting. True still to its trust, what it said in 1868 it said again in 1872. No talk about negro equality or competition could frighten it; and to-day we have through the agency of the Republican party a nationality—not a mere aggregation of States, but a nationality—the United States of America, powerful enough and always willing to protect the poorest and meanest of its subjects even in the remotest quarter of the globe when his liberty is assailed. The old party said, "The men whom we have made free men, citizens, voters, we will protect. If the States in which they live will not protect them this General Government, which we call the United States of America, will protect them." And that promise the Republican party of the United States, with the help of God proposes to keep. [Cheers.]

TIS WORK.

Down to to-day we have come. The great debt, which hung like an incubus upon us, is gradually melting away—taxation reduced, coming back by slow degrees, but sure, nevertheless, to the good old times when the basis of our currency was specie. We may look with the most perfect and absolute confidence that at no very distant period of time, with the debt placed beyond all doubt, the integrity of the nation thoroughly vindicated, its faith absolutely approved, our earrency recognized all over the globe, good times come again, spindles turning as they were before, mills in full blast, business prospering, no bondsman on the soil of the Republic—at no very distant day, all these splendid results we may look upon as the natural outcome of the policy of the Republican party. [Loud cheers].

DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM. ITS DEMAND FOR REFORM.

n the City of St. Louis. I need not describe it but at the expense of being possibly somewhat tedious permit me to suggest that we stand at the very threshold of the canvass, and it may be well for us to read the St. Louis plat-form, or portions of it. The platform of the Democracy says: "We, the Democratic dele-

back to the State bank system? Do they want to abolish the National Bank note? The currency is sound enough; nobody complains of that. The simple question is as to the time and manner for the resumption of specie payments. But we will go a little further. "We denounce," here it comes again. "We the Democratic party," "the failure." That has a familiar sound. In 1864 I remember Mr. Tilden denounced another failure. For instance:

\*Resolved\*, That this Oonvention does explicitly declare as the sense of the American people, that after four years of failure, etc.

So you see that is a favorite word with them.

CHICAGO, MONDAY, JULY 17, 1876.

after four years of failure, etc.

So you see that is a favorite word with them. In 1876 they "denounce the failure for all these eleven years to make good the promise of the legal-tender notes, which are a changing standard of value in the hands of the people, and the non-payment of which is a disregard of the plighted faith of the nation." Then again, "We,"—the Democratic delegates—"the financial imbecility and immorality." The DEMOCRATIC DELEGATES TALKING ABOUT PINANCIAL INMORALITY!

the expenses of this Government have "swollen from \$20, 000, 000 to 1800 to \$450,000,000 to 1800 to \$450,000,000 to 1800 to \$450,000,000 to 1800 to \$450,000,000 to 1800 to 18

FALSE ISSUES. I PASS TO ANOTHER BRANCH OF THE DEMOCRAT

All these abuses, wrongs, and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party.

My Republican friends, will you stop to think of that i "All these abuses, wrongs, and crimes, the product of sixteen years' ascendancy of the Republican party!" That carries us away back to 1860; carries us back to when many of us were boys; carries us back to when the great party was new, and fresh, and young; carries us back to the time of Liberty" on our banners we won our first great victory; carries us back to the time of Lincoln; carries us back to the time of trouble through which we passed; and the Democratic party, "we, the Democratic delegates in National Convention assembled," speak of that ascendancy—the ascendancy of Grant, the whole history of reconstruction—speak of that as a history of "abuses, wrongs, and crimes," which "we, the Democratic delegates," purpose and intend to reform! [Laughter.] And yet they say, "Let the dead past bury its dead—forget these old issues." At the same time there comes trooping up from the South, from every Confederate cross-roads, the bearer of a Confederate heart, filled full of Confederate hopes, beheving that the Lost Cause is finally won, faunting in the face of this great nation, just out of its terrible perils, the denunciation of sixteen years of wrong, outrage, and crime of this Republican party! If this Democratic party, insulting the grandest history of the nation in that charge, insulting the memory of the heroic dead and the heroic living as it does, could take some visible shape, would not the strong Republican army of Kane County, with the old nerve and vigor and its old heart back of it,

FEEL LIKE GRIMDING IT INTO POWDER?
[Loud cheers.] We can bear taxation; our treas-

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

IN GENERAL.

TILDEN AND HENDRICKS.

ATTER WATER AND OIL.

Apecial Disputch to The Tribuns.

NEW YORK, July 16.—It is impossible to the actual facts and results of the instrucen Tilden and Hendricks at Sarato

The control of the co

digh disastrous, which have grown up since the doption of the Jacksonian maxim, that "to the rictors belong the spoils," must, he says, be "thorough, radical, and complete." The "ghost of Cosarism" is effectually laid, at the outset, by the declaration of an inflexible purpose, if elected, not to be a candidate for re-election to a second term. What he says concerning the public-school system will awaken an enthusiastic response from the American people. No part of the letter is more admirable than that which relates to the condition and needs of the Southern States. This, he aptly semarks, "attracts the attention and commands the sympathy of the whole Union." His words on his point are as asgacious as they are rightcons: "What the South most needs is peace, and peace depends upon the supremacy of law. There can be no enduring peace if the constitutional rights of any portion of the people are habitually disregarded. A division of political parties, resting merely upon distinction of race, or upon sectional lines, is always unfortunate, and may be disastrons. The moral and material prospective of the Southern States can be most affectually advanced by a hearty and generous recognition of the rights of all, by all, a "recognition without reserve or exception."

celared for Hayes and Wheeler, the Republican andidates, viz.:

The New York Republikaner, New York City.

The New York Demokrat, New York City.

The Relistristisches Journal, New York City.

The Bellstristisches Journal, New York City.

The Westlicke Post, St. Lonis, Mo.

The Voltsblatt, Cincinnati, O.

The Germania, Miwankee, Wis.

The Baltimore Weeker, Baltimore, Md.

The Loniaville Voltsblatt, Eunsville, Ky.

The Westlickes Voltsblatt, St. Joseph. Mo.

The Evansville Union, Bransville, Ind.

The Freie Presse, Cincinnati, O.

The Freie Presse, Cincinnati, O.

The Freie Presse, Cincinnati, O.

The Journal, Denver, Col.

The Minnesola Stadis Zeitung, St. Paul, Minn.

The New Jersey Freie Zeitung, Newark, N. J.

The New Orleans Deutsche Zeitung, New Orleans, The California Demokrat, San Francisco, Cal. The Kansas Freis Press, Kansas City, Mo. The Post and Tribune, Kansas City, Mo. The Freis Press for Texas.
The New Braunsfels Zellung, Texas.
The Reva Fost.
The Mclean County Presse, Illinois.
The Amerikanischer Republikaner, Pottsville,

The Amerikanischer Republikaner, Pottsville, Pa.
The Dotroit Abendpoet, Detroit, Mich. The Washington Journal, Washington, D. C. The Volks Tribune, Washington, D. C. The Green Bay Volkszeitung.
The Highland Union.
The Cleveland Anzeiger.
The Madison County Anzeiger.
The Rochester (N. Y.) Beobachter.
The Pooria Deutsche-Zeitung.
The Masouri Thalbote.
The Freie Presse, Cape Girardeau.
The St. Charles Zeitung.
The San Francisco Abendpost.
The Pittaburg Freiheltsfreund.
The Belleville (III.) Zeitung.
To this list of papers must be added those that mace were Liberal and Democratic, but have not yet declared themselves for Tilden and Bogds Reform. The Illinois Staats-Zeitung, of this city, is still "ou the fence," but as the great majority of its subscribers will vote for Hayes and Wheeler, it a believed the Zeitung will go with them.

THE UNIT RULE.

THE UNIT RULE.

STATE FROM THE HON. EDWARD M'PHERSON. The Hon. Edward McPherson, President of the late National Republican Convention, has written to the editor of Harper's Weekly a letter explaining his ruling in favor of individual voting in the Convention. He says:

There is one point lying behind the rules of the National Convention which has not been stated with the explicitines which it descrees, and which is of importance in judging the ruling made and admirned at Cincinnat. It is, that if the Convention had, by its rules and judgment, permitted the enforcement of a "unit rule" against the rule of a majority of a delegation. It will be the state of the representative character of the Body iself. The "unit rule" is, in fact, inconsistent with the Convention's law of being unless universality applied, and if so applied the Convention would be no longer a Convention of delegates, but a Convention of on the state of the grovernment. One of them—the sixth—provided that from the rules adopted for its government. One of them—the sixth—provided had to convention of convention of delegates, but a Convention of mails of States. That the Convention so decided. How had been the convention and recorded. The Chair so ruled, and the Convention and recorded and the convention of the gainst any proposition. This plainly presupposes, as always held, the existence of a right in each member of a delegation to cash his vote in it according to his quantity of the state cash of the manner of the convention of the body lodged in the hands of the convention, and a right to have it so amounced and recorded. The Chair so ruled, and the Convention is life, why ask the smaller States to come at all, if, by this system, their or had been the convention and the convention and the convention and the convention of the state of the state of the state course of the mode would have found state of power. If this between the supplied of State representation, with the whole power of the body lodged in the hands of the convention is life, why

ask the smaller States to come as and, it, by mas system, their entire power is to be overborne by a crafty combination between the larger States, which would thus become as inevitable as it would be easily practicable? Of course, the Convention meant no such thing, said no such thing; and it would have sunk into contempt had it done either. An illustration, drawn from the record, will show how sophistical and delusive were all appeals for the maintenance of this "unit rule," how it affected the representative character of the body, and how inequitably it operated as between delegations. The total vote for admitting the Haralson delegation from Alabama was 375, for the Spencer 354—or a majority of 21 votes, reversible by a change of 11 votes. On this question, which was submitted before the point of right was raised, Pennsylvania voted, and was recorded 58 for Spencer, whereas on a poil of the delegation, afty participating, 37 voted for the Spencer delegation and 13 for the Haralson, or a majority of 24 for the Spencer. The "unit rule" thus gave Spencer, in effect, 34 votes more than he had, and the votee of the minority of that delegation was unheard. Pennsylvania, with its 58 votes, it will be observed, narrowly escaped controlling the result, and thirty-seven of its delegate had exerted by this device more power over the result than had the 147 votes belonging to the divided delegations of the eight States of Connecticut, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, and Texas,—a majority of each of whom voted on the same side with Pennsylvania! The gross inequality of consenting in part one State, four times the electoral power given to another representing another State, requires exposure only to secure condemnation. From the very necessity of the case a representative convention is cancluded against such a policy.

TILDEN.

TILDEN.

MIS RECORD AS A PARDONER.

Anchurg (N. F.) Journal.

A few days ago that incorruptible New York magistrate, Recorder Hackett, said that he had "sent men to the work-house lately for long terms, and in less than ten days they have been out on the street. There is something wrong somewhere. I have sentenced men to Sing-Sing for fifteen years, and in less than four months they have been liberated. I do not understand it. The matter ought to be investigated. If think too, that Gov. Tilden pardons ted. 'I think, too, that Gov. Tilden pardons

months they have been liberated. I do not understand it. The matter ought to be investigated. I think, too, that Gov. Tilden pardons some men that he ought not to."

The Hudson River Chronicle explains how the strange thing mentioned by Recorder Hackett occurs. It takes the case of one of the latest convicts to receive Executive elemency, known as Henry Vincent Clinton, and by as many aliases as there are prisons in the country. The Chronicle gives Clinton's career of forger, burglar, sneak thief, etc., in different parts of the country, from 1884 to 1875, during which he was in and out of prison frequently. In 1875, Clinton, ander the alias of 'Bob Clark,' came to the final grief from which Gov. Tilden had released him, having been arrested, convicted, and sontenced on the oth of February, 1875, for stealing. Recorder Hackett, before whom he was convicted, gave him 34, years in Sing Sing. On arriving at the prison, 'Bob Clark' said to his old chums who recognized him: 'Don't know me—don't give me away—for I'm going to make him think he has got it. I'll get up some letters that will tackle him.'

Clinton was right—he knew his man. Gov. Tilden could not refuse so small a favor as the pardon of 'Bob Clark' to Gov. Hendricks, of Indiana, Gov. Walker, of Virginia, and ex-Confederate Gen. Fitchingh Lee, and when these gentlemen took the trouble to some him autograph letters, in which the application for the pardon of Mr. Clark was an incient, while the burden of them related to the prespects and desires of Tilden, the Governor came lown at sight, sent Bob Clark his pardon, and this pardon was granted without a word of inquiry. No prison officer was consulted, and the usual referment burglar, forger, and sneak thief walked out of prison a free man.

In conclusion the Chromele romarks that this pardon was granted without a word of inquiry. No prison officer was consulted, and the usual refermed by him as the confideration of the South and West were doubtless well executed forgeries, and the Governor had exercised any

term. The complaint was filed several months and and the sling of the ansurer has already been extended a number of times.

Here is a candidate for the Presidency charged under oath, in the United States Court, with fraud and ambezzlement, and is sued for \$1,000,000, or thereabouts, and what does he do—answer promptly? Already the filing of an answer has been extended a number of times, and now it is put off until the October term. Tilden does not want that case tried until after the election. He does not want to file an answer, even, until after the campaign. The people will make a note of this fact. Stick it in your scrap book.

DENOUNCED AS A FRAUD.

Not content with flooding this office with all the documents isudatory of Tilden that we can reasonably be expected to secopt (even as waste paper) without protest, the Eastern mortgagees of the Western domain, have hired the advertising firm of Bates & Locke, of New York—our own dear Locke, formerly of the Toledo Biade, P. V. Nasby, of the X Ronds, etc.,—to come to the rescue in the shape of blackmail. Five enormous puffs of Tildea are inclosed to us with the timid (?) request that we insert them as quoted, reading matter, for the modest price of \$4,—which means \$1 for Nasby & 60., and the balance for us. We are surprised that Mr. Locke has become so degraded as to be made the tool of Wall street and the New York successor of Tweed. He should look after the interests of those whose thieving he has encouraged, and the party whose existence, to-day, is alone preserved through the cartoons of the murderer Nast, and his own efforts at buriesque. We repel your advances. Tilden seeks to buy his way to the Presidential chair with the money stolen from the masses of the people, and in the advocacy of doctrinces which enrich the few and impowerish the many he hopes to be elected. He is a fraud on the people, and his so-called reform measure is a sham. New York and New England have bled the West and South long enough.

HENDRICKS. HE ALLOWS MOB-LAW TO RULE HIS STATE. Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gasette.

INDIANAPOLIS, July 11.—Speaking of the outrages against society and decency that have been perpetrated in Orange County during the past two or three days, the Sentinel this morning

Newspaper criticism and denunciation may awaken the public to a consideration of the enormity of these crimes which have occurred so frequently in that portion of the State, but something more exemplary and decisive is needed to put a stop to further outrages of this kind. Can anything be done that shall forever put as end to such lawlessness? We think it could be accomplished by the passage of a severe and stringent law providing for the detection and arrest of all such offenders, and then making the punishment about us severe and sudden as these law-broakers do with their hapless victims. The hanging of a dozen upon one tree would end it.

The Sentinel is to be commended for its disapproval and denunciation of such illegal and

approval and denunciation of such illegal and cowardly acts, but in looking for a remedy "to

his authority to stamp out crimes, the enormity of which are unparalleled in the history of States as old as Indiana.

Gov. Morton, in the midst of war, ferreted out and brought to trial the ringleaders of the Sons of Liberty and Knights of the Golden Circle. The organization numbered over 40,000 in Indiana slone. They were drilled and armed. Their meetings were secret, and held atnight. A more terrible conspiracy was never conceived nor bester managed. But it was the work of less than six months for Gov. Morton to ferret it out and wipe it out. His detectives were in every traitorous camp, in every meeting, in every secret conciave, He knew their strength, their plans, their friends, and, when all was ripe, he handed them over to the authorities for trying traitors. But Gov. Hendricks—what of him? He admits his inability to find out who bung a negro, and his organ demands that the Legislature pass 'a severe and stringent law providing for the detection and arrest of such offenders." But did it ever stop and think of what earthly use such a law would be with Gov. Hendricks or James D. Williams, 'another little bit of a No, "in the Gubernatorial chair to enforce it?

\*\*RENDRICES AS A COPPERHEAD.\*\*

HENDRICKS AS A COPPERHEAD.

earthly use such a law would be with Gov. Hondricks or James D. Williams. "anotare little bit of a No," in the Gubernatorial chair to enforce it HEENDRICKS AS A COPPERIED.

Area York Independent.

Take Mr. Hendricks in relation to the Rebellion, in relation to reconstruction, and in relation to equal rights, as shown by these antecedents, and we do him no injustice in saying that he was a "Copperhead" daring the War, and that while the Government, after the close of the War, was seeking permanently to destroy slavery and secure to all the people equality of civil and political rights, he persistently opposed every measure looking toward this end. Such is his record during the most cridical period of our country's history, and, moretver, the facts are not so far back in time as to be irrelevant to the present. The record makes him eminently a suitable candidate to represent the Democratic party. He represented it when the facts were transpiring, and he represents it now. Whether he is a suitable candidate for the people to elect is quite another question. We hold that no man, who was false to this country during the War, and whose conduct proves him to be the enemy of equal rights, ought to be trusted with the powers and duties of the Vice-Presidency. Such a pablic record as that of Mr. Hendricks ought to secure his rejection.

As to the currency question, the mildest thing that can be said of him is that he is a two-faced trimmer, Last fall he was shaping his course to win the prize which Gov. Tilden, a more artful lactician, has snatched from his grasp. There is no doubt that he had nominated thuself for the Presidency, and was only waiting to have the Democratic party raifly the nomination. The party, however, has concluded to give him the second and not the drst place on the ticket. Hoping to win the first place, he played last year in the Ohio election a shuffling and treacherous game on the currency question. He did what he could to elect Allen, an out-and-out inflationist, who has whatever ment there is i

MISCELLANEOUS.

A REPRESENTATIVE CONVENTION.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

ROCKFORD, Ill., July 16.—After many delays the Republican Committee for the Fourth Congressional District have finally agreed to hold the Convention for nominating Representatives at Elgin, Kane County, on Thursday, Sept. 7. At the present time the contest seems to be be-tween Gen. S. A. Hurlbut, the present incum-bent, and William Lathrop, of Rockford.

SOUTHERN ILLINOIS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

CARLINVILLE, Ill., July 16.—A large Hayes and Wheeler Club organized at Shipman last night. The Club was addressed by the Hon. John I. Riniker, of this city, in one of his best the greatest enthusiasm was manifested.

Hayes and Wheeler Clubs are being organized in every town in Southern Illinois.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

Special Dispatch to 7th Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, ILL.

SPRINGFIELD,

T. Elliott as Sheriff, and R. N. Hambett as State's Attorney.

MENDOTA, ILL.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

MENDOTA, ILL.

MENDOTA, ILL.

MENDOTA, ILL.

MENDOTA, ILL.

MENDOTA, ILL.

July 16.—The Republicans of Mendota turned out strong last evening to ratify the Hayes and Wheeler nominations. Such enthusiasm has not appeared for many years.

SOME TROUBLE.

St. Louis, July 15.—The Democratic Congressional Convention sat in Kansas City Friday and Saturday, and took 92 ballots without a result. It will meet again on Monday.

STEUBENVILLE, O.

WHEELING, W. Va., July 16.—A special to the Register from Steubenville, O., gives an account of a large and very enthusiastic Democratic ratification there last night. Fromineut citizens addressed the meeting on the subject of reform and a repeal of the Resumption act. Intense interest was manifested by the crowd.

CANDIDATES IN MICHIGAN.

Special Disputch to The Tribuns.

LANNING, Mich., July 16.—Otto Kerchner, of Detroit, is mentioned as a candidate for Attorney-General; F. H. Rankin, editor of the Flint Citizen, for State Senstor in the Nineteenth District; and Edward Bretung for State Senstor in the Upper Peninsula.

HAYES IN WISCONSIN.

Peninsula.

BAYES IN WISCONSIN.

Becial Dispatch to The Tribume.

MADISON, Wis., July Ri.—Politically, matters remain quietyet. Reports from different parts of the State, however, are encouraging, indicating that many who went off in the Liberal movement of 1872 have seen the folly of it, and, satisfied with the Cincinnati nominations and platform of this year, will act with the Republicans cordially this fall. Steps are being taken to organize flayes and Wheeler clubs in many places, and calls find ready signers.

CORRESPONDENCE.

SAMMY TILDER'S REFORM PASTY.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

EAST St. Louis, Ill., July 14.—There is no doubt but that the Democracy has reformed itself within itself more in the last sixteen years than any party which ever existed; because it as invariably been on the wrong side of every public question within that period, and its St. Louis platform, though not intended to be, is, in fact, a solemn denunciation of the follies of that party for the last twenty years. But, while it must be admitted that the Democratic party has reformed itself within itself, it must not be for gotten that it acted under compulsion, and not from choice; so its reform is of that sort which

brings it no credit.

How did the Democracy discover that secession was wrong? Not till the Republicans pounded it into its head in a four years' war. How did it discover that slavery was wrong? Not until slavery was abolished in spite of it. How did it discover that Jeff Davis and his traitors were wrong? Not till the Republicans whipped them. How did it discover that treason and dishonesty were wrong? Not till the Republicans crushed the Confederacy, and the recopile kicked it out of power for a period of sixteen years. How did it discover that the War was not a failure? Not till its armies were crushed by Grant and his soldiers. How did it crushed by Grant and his soldiers. How did it discover that the repudiation which its platform of 1888 proposed was not honest Not till everybody pronounced it dishonest and disgraceful. Indeed, Democracy has moved forward in progress and reform at a rapid rate within sixteen years, but the one grinning, ugly, hideous fact that presents itself to spoil the beautiful Democratic pie is, that this party reformed itself, but it reformed itself under the lash of its oppounts. And a reformer when has become such under the lash, or in the penitentiary, when he endeavors to instruct or reform others, isbors under the disadvantage that his former example will not illustrate what his later precepts would inculcate. And the Democracy labors under this serious disadvantage: that its success as a teacher and reformer will not consist in admenishing all men to follow its ecample and copy its record, but rather in earnestly warning them to shun the deadly vices which damned its career.

them to shun the deadly vices which damned its career.

In metaphor the Democratic party has been an old criminal for sixteen years. The people have kept him on bread and water during that time, and they have lashed him for his old tricks, until now he steps forthoughed to be "honest," and that he is going to set out as a "reformer." He says he has nothing to recommend him only his word. As to his record, he says, "Let by gones be by gones." This is a rather suspicious text for a reformer to set out with, and is an honest admission that he proposes to teach by procept and not by example. In fact, when he is cornered glossly, he frankly admits that his record is damnedle, and he plainly says there can be no reform if people are going to insist on displaying the bloody shirt, or, in other words, going to insist on keeping his record in view. He says, as a reformer, he has buried the record, and if people inaist upon digging that up it will incapacitate him to act. He is a "reformer, and if reported and is a "reformer, and if people insist upon digging that up it will incapacitate him to act. He is a "reformer, and if people insist upon digging that up it will incapacitate him to act. He is a "reformer, and if people insist upon digging that up it will incapacitate him to act. He is a "reformer, he has buried the record, and if people insist upon digging that up it will incapacitate him to act.

WHAT A NEW TORKER BAYS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

NEW YORK, July 13.—Find inclosed my subscription for THE DAILY CHICAGO TRIBUNE. I like its style of dealing with public questions. . . . . As for political matters here, we have had enough of Grantism, but the country does not want any Sammy Tildenism in its place. The Democrats and Sammy Tildenism in its place. The Democrats and Tilden propose to succeed in their canvass, on the ground that the whole country has been bankrupted and business annihilated by the Republican party. Now, there is no denying that the Republican party is "responsible," for the building of 50,000 miles of ratiroads in the United States, for the abelition of slavery, for an overland railroad to the Pacific Ocean, and, best of all, for the Centennial Fourth of July, 1876; for, if the Democrats had been in power, we would never have celebrated the one-hundredth year of this great Republic. Yours,

GO FOR 'EM!—YOU RET!

To the Editor of The Tribune.

VALPARAISO. Ind., July 14.—I am one of a large umber of your readers in this city, and I desire to congratulate you for the able manner in which you andle the "Confederates" without mittens. We do think you deserve great-credit for knocking the socks off "Old Storey" and the Tildenites. Your socks off "Old Storey" and the Tildenites. Your list of subscribers must increase rapidly. We will see to it that your papers are circulated. Your editorials are masterly, and your paper is deserving of tremendous success. Go for em; you can't miss.—and may the devil take the hindmost. Yours,

THE LATE CHICAGO ELECTION.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
ATLANTA, Ill., July 15. - There is great rejoicing here over the result of your city election and the defeat of the unprincipled Times' candidate. It was the first gun for Hayes and Wheeler, to be folwas the first gan for Hayes and Wheeler, to be fol-lowed up in October by Ohio and Indiana. You have rescued your city from the bummers, and I hope you will redeem your Congressional Districts. Nominate good men, such as the Hon. E. A. Storrs, and you will gain victory and honor to the district and State. Keep the ball rolling. Wake up the people, and save the country from the hands of men now trying to destroy it. Respect-fully, W. H. M.

NOTES.

O, THE CROW, THE BEAUTIPUL CROW. (Air: O, the Snow, the Beautiful Snow.) O. the crow, the beautiful crow, How the quille stick as they downward go! Decariest diet of all, that we've got To swallow, whether we like it or not;

To swallow, whether we like it or not;
Choking,
Joking,
Worrying down,
Forcing a smile that looks more like a frown;
The unpitying Hards that go saickering by
Ask if it's nice, with a wink of the sye.
Of all the tough things we have caten, they know
There is nothing so tough as the Tildenite crow!

Once I was not fond of raven, but now I prefer it to any bird roosting on bough, Brolled prairie-chicken, or canvas-back roast, Snipe, squab, spring chicken, or quall upon to Turkey.

Turkey—
Buzzard
Vulture, owl,
All are less sweet than this primest of fowl,
Biacked, and roasted. boiled with care,
Served on the platform we didn't prepare.
O'er it for sance pour a bar'l or so
Of greenbacks, and then what is sweeter than crow?

Spread is the table, the guests they are met, Storey has come, though with signs of regret, Watterson is as Amphibryon set, Waiter Dorsheimer, with reversace low, Asks 'Raven broth, Sir, or pures de crow?"

Entrees—
Crow hash;
Crow pot-pie; and crow salad see;
Wines—Old Crow; and the ladies say,
Pray, will you join in a game of crowquet?
All that are round or before us we know
Are variantes on the single theme—Crow.

O. for a lodge in some wilderness vast,
Where Storey and I could avoid this repast!
O. that my lot with the Slour had been cast!
That I were sitting, not as here forlorn,
At the small end of the Little Big florn,
Scalping,
Shooting,
Their as my implements form.

Their as my implacable foes!
Happier for the Dakota's lot.
Though certainly starved and probably shot,
Let the worst come to the worst, poor Lo
Has only to kill, not to eat, his Crow!
Wash McL

OTRIBUNE: MONDAY.

The Indianapolis Journal (straight Republican organ) don't like Grant's recent ill-advised, reckless, and vengeful conduct. It says:

In our opinion, the time has arrived when the Republican press owes it to itself and to the party to speak earneasity, but respectfully, in regard to some of the recent acts of the President and to the temper which he seems to be developing.

The time has come whon President Grant should be respectfully but firmly told of some errors that he has committed, and warned against others that he has committed, and warned against others that he is in danger of falling into. Some of his recent acts have caused a painful surprise among Republicans, and those are his worst enchics who attempt to conceal that fact from him.

The recent course of the President in removing officials who were active in prosecuting the Whisky Hing, and the intimations that are given out of his intention to pardon those who have been convicted, have caused great surprise and meet with unqualified disapproval in Republican circles. If he does not know this it is time he should. If he was in earnest whon he said, "Let no guilty man escape. It is very unfortunate, to say the least, that several of the most conspicuous changes in office recently made by his direction have been of men who were prominently connected with the whisky prosecutions. Scarcely anybody, we may say nobody, believes the President guilty of complicity in these frauds; it is, however, well known that same who had been personal friends were deeply guilty, and his recent course has begotten a very general feeling among Republicans' that his attachment to these friends may be stronger than his desire for the vindication of the law. Public opinion is fully settled in demanding the punishment of all men, whether high or low, who were engaged in the frauds upon the Government. The men who have need extraordinary vigilance in this direction have actually endeared themselves to the people, and their removal by the President, or the re

A SPECIMEN OF KENTUCKY DEMOCRACY. To the Editor of the Cincinnati Gazette. LEXINOTON, Ky., July 10.—At the Tilden and Hendricks ratification meeting at this place Saturday night, July 8, the Hon. Ed Marshal was chief orator of the occasion, and, in the estimation of the correspondent of the Courier-Journal, "Mr. Marshall made one of the finest efforts of his life." the correspondent or the Courier-Journes, Mr. Marshall made one of the finest efforts of his life."

It was a pity that the Cincinnati Guzetts or some other reliable paper had no reporter to take that "effort" in order that respectable Republicans and Democrats of the country might have a specimen of Kentucky Bourbon Democracy. The speech was disgraceful to civilized society, and an insult to common decency and propriety.

In said "effort" Mr. Marshall spoke of Gov. Hayes as follows: "He (Hayes) never was anything, He was always Hazy and foggy. He was nothing in the army, nothing in Congress; he is nothing but a d-d s-n of a b-h." Suppose one of the speakers at the Democratic ratification meeting in Cincinnati (which came off the same evening of this one) had used such expressions, and this, too, when a great many of his auditors were ladies, would not your best citizens (Democrate as well as Republicans) have been indignant and disgusted? But how was it here? The appearance and yells of delight which greeted this vulgarity was enough to bring the blush of shame to Kentuckians.

Mr. Marshall frequently used such expressions as G-d d-n it, and like Democratic phraseology; when, as the Courier-Journal correspondent truthfully says, "the large stops and portice of the College (in front of the speaker's stand) were densely packed with ladies.

I must also mention the fact that said orator had another Democratic necessity upon the stand; instead of cold water to clear the gentleman's throat, he had a glass of Bourbon whisky.

\*\*ARENTORIAN\*\*

\*\*A

he had a glass of Bourbon whisky.

\*\*JUDGE DOOLITTLE\*\*

\*\*Juno Fork Times.\*

James R. Doolittle has come to the surface again. He has been under a good while, and splutters badly on regaining the air, as is natural. Four years since he was driven out of sight by the exposure of a contemptible piece of jobbery concocted by him while he was in the United Statos Senate. It is not singular that he should now say: "Words cannot express the intensity of my wish to overthrow the party in power." We have no doubt that Doolittle hates the Republican party, and is, as he declares, "at war with its ideas," The Republican party is at war with his ideas, "greed, cant, hypocrisy, and unscrupulous demagogism,—not because they are his fideas, but because they are the characteristics of a good many of the active leaders in the Democratic party, Doolittle thinks that the Democrate must be "aggressive, and go for victory all along the line." But that is a matter which the Democrats cannot settle for themselves. They have set up a couple of supple and double-faced politicians on an equivocal platform, and they will have quite as much as they will want to do to defend themselves. As for victory, bragging is not a very valuable constitution of the manufactor to the exposure of the property of the state of the manufactor to the exposure of the state of the supports.

cannot settle for themselves. They have set up a couple of supple and double-faced politicians on an equivocal platform, and they will have quite as much as they will want to do to defend themselves. As for victory, tragging is not a very valuable contribution to the campaign at this stage.

WATERSON'S LETTER OF ACCEPTANCE.
LOUISVILLE. July 12.—To My Friends and Fellow-Citizens:—The esteem of one's fellow-Citizens is not merely to be counted above all price, but is at once a guarantee against unjust assault and an answer to calumny. In this character, your suggestion is most grateful to me, and, as much as I distrust my capacity to represent you adequately in the Congress of the United States, I am deeply touched by it. I shall take the liberty of believing that it recognizes a certain claim I have upon your private regard rather than any ability for public service which you believe me to possess. This would sione justify me in promptly accepting the trust you propose. I do this the more readily, however, because, within the last two weeks, I have had the opportunity to give some proof of disinterestedness in refusing to allow my name to be used as an aspirant for the regular Congressional term, for which it is also your business to name a candidate. The lamentable event which makes an immediate vacancy in the representation has presented the question of standing for the unexpired term in a new fight, and, if a majority of my neighbors and friends are of your mind as to that, I shall be as thankful for their support as though they conferred life-long honors upon me, and shall, as far as I am able, execute faithfully the interests committed to my keeping. As my opinions upon all public questions are well known to you, I need not recite them here. It will afford me pleasure, however, to meet my fellow-citizens at some time and place to be named hereafter; although it is my desire to make no personal displays, but to continue closely at my present post of duty until the great battle for honest government in which

Times.

The Hartford Post says of Gov. Jewell: ""If it shall appear that his retirement was necessitated by his disapproval of the seeming disposition of the Administration to abandon the course which made the names of Bristow and Jewell to be known and honored throughout the land, neither he nor his friends will have cause to regret the severance of his relations with the Cabinet of President Grant." his relations with the Cabinet of President Grant."
The Memphis Avalanche is not a Republican paper, but here is some of its admiration for Hayea' letter: "We cannot but frankly admit that it is a brave, strong, national paper. It is braver, botter, and stronger than the platform of his party. We were inclined to believe that Gov. Hayes was a negative character, but there is more positive self-assertion shown in his letter than has been exhibited by any candidate for President in the last quarter of a century."

In anything like a fair tuesle. Hayes could probably get away with Tilden; whether he can get away with Grant and Zach Chandler into the bargain remains to be seen. His most dangerous enemies, at present, are they of his own party household. The President is evidently in a very ngly, devil-may-care temper these days, notwithstanding the Convention's handsome recognition of his "immense services." He shows an unmistakable disposition to smash things. He is quite liable, if this reckless frame of mind continues, to do Mr. Hayes at least as much harm as Carl Schurz can do him good.—Springfield Republican.

him good.—Springfield Republican.

The course of politics is likely to increase the threatened mortality in journalism. With the capture of the Republican party by the reformers, whether it wins or loses the election in November, there will cause to be alike any excuss for the being of certain Republican organs, and any supplies to their sustenance. That conspicuous whiskyring and office-holders' organ, the Inter-Ocean, at Chicago, must give way before the superior intellectani, moral, and material force of Thus Transurse. The Boston Transler will find it hard to vindinate its right to life, and the New Haven Palicalium, no longer of use to Sperty or Kellogz, will fall naturally into the hands of its eider and mors independent contemporary, the Journal. Newspapers will depend less and less upon politics for their exist-

THE COURTS.

Decisions in Real-Estate Cases-

and New Suits. HARRIS VS. CORNELL. In the case of John P. Harris et al. vs. Paul Cornell et al., recently decided by the Supreme

Court, a large number, of legal questions were raised as to the requisites of a Sheriff's sale, the validity of an exceution issued by a Court which had been sholished, etc. It appeared that in 1836 Benjamin Harris bought of Mark Noble, Jr., 69% acres in the N. W. \*g of Sec 12, 88, 14, by a deed in which the property was misdescribed. Some time prior thereto a judgment had been recovered against Noble in the Municipal Court of Chicago, but no execution was issued until 1840. In that year, execution having been sued out, the land was sold thereunder, and by meane conveyances came into the possession of the appellees, Paul Cornell and E. C. Fellows. The Municipal Court was sholished in 1737.

In 1838 Harris and wife made a mortgage on the land which was purchased, but a decree was entered finding that Harris had no title to the property at the time he made the mortgage. In 1836 Cornell and Fellows filed a bill to reform the deeds of Noble and Harris, wherein the property in question had been misdescribed, and to confirm the title in them (complainants). All the defendants, including Harris, were non-residents, and a decree pro confesso was entered in complainants favor. In 1841 Harris was adjudged bankrupt, and one Orrus P. Willer was appointed Assignes. No debte, hewever, were preved up against the easies, at they had been outlawed, before that, effect bill in the lands the tregularity of the land in the tregularity of the land in the tregularity of the land fallows acquired title, and asking that so much of the decree in their favor in 1855 as found that Harris and no title to the land in controversy prior to the time their bill was filed be set aside; that the sale under execution by declared void; that Miller be held to be a valid trustee of the land in their favor, and they (the heirs) be declared to so owners of the property. A demurrer was filed to this bill, which was sutained, and the appeal dismissed. The complainants then appoaled.

The Supreme Court affirmed the execution from the Municipal Court was,

B. Hawley, and L. B. Mason, to foreclose a trust deed for \$5,000 on the east 80 feet of Lots 25, 25, and 26, Block, 14, in Cleaverville. SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. J. K. Barry began a suit for \$1,500 against Parnell Munson.

and 25, Block, 14, in Cleaverville.

SUPBRIOR COURT IN BRIEF.

J. K. Barry began a suit for \$1,500 against Paraell Munson.

Thomax R. Arasstrong filed a bill against F. W. Tourtellotte and Sarah J. Armstrong to enjoin Tourtellotte from selling sub-lots \$4, and in Bard's subdivision of Lot 1, Block 48, in School Section Addition, under a trust-deed given by Armstrong to secure the payment of \$83.83 per month to his wife Sarah. It appears that in 1874 Mrs. Armstrong obtained a divorce from complainant for cruelty, and a decree for the assignment of the above land in lieu of dower and alimony. It was, however, agreed subsequently between the parties that the land should be conveyed to Tourtellotte in trust to secure to her an annuity of \$1,000. About six months after this Mrs. Armstrong releated, promised to be a good wife, and give up practicing as a female physician, and filed a petition to have the decree for alimony and divorce set uside. This was done, and they returned to live together. Soon, however, new troubles arose, and Armstrong found she falled to keep her promise and take down her obnoxious slingle. The monthly payments under the trust-deed not having been paid for the past six months, Tourtellotte advertised to forcelose it. The complainant therefore asks that the sale may be enjoined because, as he says, when the decree for alimony was set aside, it rendered void the trust-deed, and left no power in the trustee to make a sale.

J. D. Dix and Lewis Morris sued James H., George S., and Chauncey T. Bowen for \$2,000.
John Monroe et al. sued E. A. Bachelder and J. T. Bonfield for \$1,000.

The Hanover National Bank of New York brought suit for \$4,000 against J. J. Montague and Dexter Belkhap.
Joseph A. and Charles N. Ward began an action against William and Ernest Friend, claiming \$1,000.

The Hanover National Bank of New York brought suit for \$4,000 against David Richards.
JUDGMESTS.

SUPERIOR COURT—CONTESSIONS—J. Lawlor vs. James Paxton, \$1,052.64.

WISCONSIN NORMAL SCHOOLS.

WISCONSIN NORMAL SCHOOLS. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

MADISON, Wis., July 16.—The Normal School

Regents keep matters very private in regard to the choice of a President of the Whitewater Normal School, in place of President Oliver Arcy, whose resignation was accepted. It can only be learned that two men have been named only be learned that two men have been named as first and second choice, but their names will not be made public till it is known whether either of them will accept, and final action is left with a Committee. The Board made appropriations of \$15,000 for additions to the Oshkosh Normal School, \$4,500 for the Institute work for the year, and \$103 for the representation of the Normal School work of the State at the Centennial Exposition. The following resolution was adopted, looking to the establishment of a fifth Normal School:

Resolved. That are additional Normal School be

ment of a fitte Normal School:

Resolved, That an additional Normal School be
established at the earliest practicable time; and, in
view of the new and growing demands, that the
next Normal School should be located in the central
or northern part of the State. A Log-Race on the Manistee

A Log-Race on the Manistee.

Included in the Fourth of July festivities at Manistee, Mich., was a log-race, which is thus described by the Manistee Times:

"After the concert at the German Hall thousands of people flocked to the river bank to witness the new and novel amusement of a log-race. The contestants were Par Riley, Billy Williams, Jerry Barrett, and Hugh Finan. A log for each one was brought down the river and placed in position near the upper end of the pier. The contestants being properly prepared with spikes in the soles of their boots, and with costs off and poles in their hands, mounted the logs, which were turned loose, and allowed to float down stream with the current. The first aggressive movement was made by Billy Williams, who jumped from bis log upon Riley's log, and commenced turning the log rapidly, by the action of his feet. Riley, seeing that he must go down, leaped into the water and swam ashore. Barrett and Williams then got upon the same log and had a lively contest, which greated great excitement among the crowd on the shore, but neither were thrown from the log. Then Finan

and Barrett had a lively tussle, which resulted in Harrett's defeat. This left the match between Williams and Finan, and the result was not long waiting. Finan was cool and deliberate, and took the defensive, while Williams took the aggressive. Immediately the log began to spin under the rapid action of Williams' feet, while Finan carefully followed the movement until Williams had got up quite a momentum. Then suddenly Finan drove his spiked boots into the log, and caused a counter-action which stopped the spinning of the log and threw Williams into the water. The crowd upon the shore, that had been watching the struggle with intense interest, fairly yelled with excitement at Finan's victory, and now Hugh wears the belt as the Centennial champion of the log-riders of Manistee."

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

CONCERNING CITE MINISTER. Chicago, July 15.—There is a growing feeling among the most intelligent classes of the community that our city ministers are not doing their duty. Instead of sitting down and sucking their thumbs, waiting for Moody and Saning their thumbs, waiting for Moody and San-key to come, why don't they unite their endeav-ors to stay the tide of evil in our city? It is

key to come, why don't they unite their endeavors to stay the tide of evil in our city? It is asserted that there are prominent members in some of our churches who rent their buildings for saloons and other disreputable purposes. If this is so, why don't their pastors expel them from the church if they refuse to mend their ways?

In these times of depression and duliness, where is the propriety of paying a preacher \$5,000 or \$6,000 salary and house-rent free? And then look at the donations, presents, and perquisites he receives in addition. One would not object so much to this if he would do more benevolent work. Why don't they visit the poor and sick, the prisons, and charitable institutions, and not only carry bibles and give good advice, but relieve the wants of the needy with food, clothing, and cash? A minister is supposed to have the time and means to do this work, and he certainly should have the inclination.

Seriously, are our members following the example of the good Master who went about doing good? A short time ago I went to one of our fashionable churches. The preacher wore fine broadcloth, and, waving his soft, white, jeweled hand, he spoke softly of grace, "mussey," and peace, and mentioned how grand a thing was charity. As I listened I wondered how much good he really did during the week, and how many sacrifices he made for the good of his fellow-men. Our city is overrun with needy people who require aid. The benevolence of our people is taxed to the utmost. Let our ministers now with their time and means turn their attention to this work. Let them labor with gamblers, with the vile, and sinners generally, and try to do them good. Remaining secluded in their comfortable homes during the week; and speaking before a select audience on Sunday will not accomplished this work. Let their labors be felt in the city at large. Yours respectfully,

To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, July 15, 1876.—Economy in city matters is carried to an absurd extent when it compels pedestrians to grope through the Washington street tunnel in the dark. It is done, I suspect, more to gratify the whim of some demagogical politician than to effect the saving of a few dimes to the city. If it is gas he saving of a few dimes to the city. If it is gas he is trying to save, we suggest that he puruse the more sensible course of stopping a few of that pipe leaks that have long stifled the few patronizers of the tupnel, and driven many persons to the bridges, instead of turning off half-adozen paltry lights and driving the few who are left to more healthful thoroughfares.

An institution that has cost the city so much money (millions, I believe) ought to be maintained decently, at least, and made practicable for the purpose for which it was built. Let it be kept popular and useful then, even if it does cost the city a few extra dimes per day to make it at all passable. Ladies must soon desert it entirely under the present method of lighting.

LIFE INSURANCE. To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, July 15.—I rise for information. If

I am in order, allow me to state a hypothetica case founded on fact. case founded on fact.

Supposing a poor priest, seeing no other way of leaving a pittance for his family, insures his life for the benefit of his wife, and, in case of her death previous to that of the said priest, "the insurance to be paid to their children." Now, one blow after another falls, and the wife of his youth and all her children pass away. He presses on in his lonely pilgrimage till, in process of time, he marries again, and another family of little ones gather around his fireside. Now comes the main question. How can the priest secure the asymmetry of the life can be asymmetrically in the can the priest secure the asymmetry of the life can be considered.

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE.

# CAMPAIGN Chicago Tribune

The National Republican party has placed its ticket and platform before the American people. The Presidential Campaign will be one of the most exciting and important that has ever occurred in the United States. The result of the country for a generation to come.

The Democratic-Confederate alliance is the same in character and spirit as when the one wing resolved that the War for the Union was a "failure," and the other wing tried desperately to make it a failure. They are now a harbor of refuge for sectional animosities and pro-slavery sentiments. Since coming into control of the popular branch of Congress they have exhibited no statesmaship, no wisdom or patriotism,—nothing but obstructive policies and destructive purioses, showing themelves incapable of progress or even of comprehending the wants of the country. They only "meddle and muddle." With all their promises and pretensions they have proven utter failures in dealing with questions of Taxation, Tariff, Revenue, Currency, or Reform.

If the Government again passes into the hands of the Democratic-Confederates, and they secure possession of the purse and the sword, the Army and the Navy, the Executive authority and the law-making power, they will substitute reaction for progress and re-establish serion of terror and a system of peonage in the South, and ballot-box standing and corruption in the cities of the North. Prudence admonishes that "the destinies of the country in peace should be confided to those who saved it in war."

If the ascendency of the Republican party is to

war."

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CRIMIN

an Ex-Policem Tries to Kill

Particulars of t at Go A Name (Berdell)

Mystery Ag Particulars of th

ter at Haf Execution of a Man at R TRAGEDY AFT

GOSHEN, N. Y., July intense fever of exciten Wisner Murray, the Pr Trustees of this village the banks here, by Ro President of the Erie was recently divorced ground of adultery. law of Berdell, the tw the Misses Barnard I Berdell against her hu divorce, Murray fig is the man who, as Mise Berdell's servants testion residence here several during his absence, tal other apartments of the pied by the family, as from one hour to an ho This led, Mr. Berdell ch New York lawyer, iell, testified that the were to inform Mrs. E (Barnard) had obtaine creet actions of Mr. I the action for divorce this may be, it had the deepest hatred of other. A prominent is said to-day that Murres Berdeil at the depot, ru

said to-day that Murray
Berdell at the depot, ru
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But the climat was re
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here, Wisner Murray a.
A. Spencer Murray, Jr.,
were in waiting. Wh
the train he passes
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Wisner Murray is abor
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larger and more mus
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once aroused, and the of
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The first crack almost a
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probably was square arr
oridge of the nose.

It was a hard struggloose from the younge after he shot Wisner. While still pinioned, he hand into his pocket and shooter, the property of saw this movement, he over the counter of the r depot, and endeavoring kitchen ou the east side too quick for him. He giring, atrack him in the ply archance shot, as Be and shaking with pain at the ball hit him, was he had be heard him. He lifeless, and was taken near by.

Mr. Berdell in the from Spencer Murray, Comer wrenched the Spencer Murray would affet too, as Berdell was Mr. Comer had secured Berdell, the latter said pistol. I'll shoot him," Spencer, the one who he ting it, he ran to his

Berdell, the latter said pistol. Pil shoot him, " Spencer, the one who he ting it, he ran to his coachman to drive him about to enter the door, jumped into another want, arrested him. He rest, linen coat, white loons, all of which we with blood.

When the officer took deranged in mind, and What have I done! Camy arms!" When told said, "No, I haven't, he what he had done with didn't know. Mr. Berthe county jall and put for the night. He refus kerchiefs to wipe the bipeared out of his mind. After Murray was the Hotel, Dr. J. H. Thorextracted the ball, and dangerous one. The b three quarters of an in medium line, and one-quot the hair. There is a and the brain was count of the hair. There is a and the brain was confuse ensued had the baldown. Murray was where he now lies in a v. Mr. Berdell was take Coleman to-day for aurostponed until Louis count of the absence of louse, and on the stater tending Murray that latal.

The immediate cause stell in said to be the off

The immediate cause dell is said to be the of lirection of Mr. Berdel of the Murrays. The lorm of the card:

MR. ROBERT MRS. A.

Some thirty or forty of in small envelopes, wer person when arrested to recently, been a gree withstanding the diffic and his family. This district a family. This district a family is sted, and was only kn Spencer appeared to scene above described in the card on Mrs. Mu Murray prothers, is be Spencer's animosity; fair. Mr. Berdell has Mrs. Murray, whom he Berdell in-removing the took away with her who fail, but the shooting is of it. The reflection in drs. Murray, who lives louse, is, no doubt, who may, who was shot at G art H. Berdell; whom in a critical condition will coxing from the wolfell was brought up for left was the left was

DELICATIONS. THE. IENCE MONTHLY. ehed May, 1872.)

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CRIMINAL NEWS.

an Ex-Policeman in New York Tries to Kill Several People.

Particulars of the Recent Tragedy at Goshen, N. Y.

A Name (Berdell) Covered in Blood and Mystery Again Prominent.

Particulars of the Brutal Slaughter at Hamburg, S. C.

Execution of a Man for Murder and Arson at Rome, Ga.

TRAGEDY AFTER A DIVORCE.

Correspondence New York Sun.
GOSHEN, N. Y., July 14.—This town is in an Hostina, N. Y., July 14.—This town is in an intense fever of excitement over the shooting of Wisner Murray, the President of the Board of Trustees of this village and an officer in one of the banks here, by Robert H. Berdell, an ex-President of the Eric Railway Company, who was recently divorced from his wife on the ground of adultery. Murray was a brother-inlaw of Berdell, the two having married sisters, the Misses Barnard. In the trial of Harriet B. Berdell against her husband for alimony and Berdell's servants testified, visited Mr. Berdell's residence here several times a week, and always during his absence, taking Mrs. Berdell into other apartments of the house than those occupied by the family, and remaining generally from one hour to an hour and a half every time. This led, Mr. Berdell claimed, to the estrangement of himself and wife. But Horace Barnard, (Barnard) had obtained in regard to the indiscret actions of Mr. Berdell, and upon which the action for divorce was based. However this may be, it had at least one bad result, the deepest hatred of the two men for each other. A prominent lawyer of the Goshen bar said to-day that Murray would often meet Mr.

hand into his pocket and draw therefrom a five-shooter, the property of his son. When Wisner saw this movement, he fied for safety, leaping over the counter of the refreshment stand in the depot, and endeavoring to escape through the kitchen ou the east side. But Mr. Berdell was too quick for him. He leveled the pistol, and, firing, struck him in the forehead. It was sim-ply a chance shot, as Berdell was 40 feet away, and still fast with his elbows behind his back, and shaking with pain and fright. Murray, when the ball hit him, was in the act of shutting a door behind him. He fell to the floor almost lifeless, and was taken to the Occidental Hotel near by.

the ball hift him, was in the act of shutting a door behind him. He fell to the floor almost lifeless, and was taken to the Occidental Hotel near by.

Mr. Berdell in the meantime had got loose from Spencer Murray, and had not John H. Comer wrenched the pistol from his hands, Spencer Murray would undoubtedly have been slipt too, as Berdell was crazy with rage. After Mr. Comer had secured the shooter from Mr. Berdell, the latter said, "Let me have that pistol. I'll shoot him," meaning, it is supposed, Spencer, the one who held his arms. Not getting it, he ran to his wagon and ordered his coachman todrive him home. Just as he was about to enter the door, officer Landy, who had jumped into arbither wagon and followed him np, arrested him. He was attired in a white rest, linen coat, white shirt, and black pantaloons, all of which were literally besmeared with blood.

When the officer took him he was apparently deranged in mind, and exclaimed, "Oh! oh! What have I done! Can you tell me who held my arms!" When told what he had done, he said, "No, I haven't, have I!?" When asked what he had done with his pistol, he said he didn't know. Mr. Berdell was taken back to the county jail and put in charge of the Sheriff for the night. He refused all proffers of handkerchiefs to wipe the blood off his face, and appeared out of his mind.

After Murray was taken to the Occidental Hotel, Dr. J. H. Thompson was called. He extracted the ball, and found the wound to be a dangerous one. The ball struck the forehead three-quarters of an inch to the right of the medium line, and one-quarter below the margin of the hair. There is a fracture of the skull, and the brain was oozing from the wound. It is said that instantaneous death would probably have chauch and the ball struck an inch lower down. Murray was afterward taken home, where he now lies in a very critical condition.

Mr. Berdell was taken before Justice C. W. Coleman to-day for an examination, but it was postoned until fo-morrow at 2 p. m., on account of the absence of witnesse

The immediate cause of the cowhiding of Ber-dell is said to be the offensive cards printed by lirection of Mr. Berdell and sent to the friends of the Murrays. The following is the printed form of the card:

MR. ROBERT H. BERDELL, Divorced.
Opposite the Hon.
MRS. A. S. MURRAY.
Goshen, N. Y.

Some thirty or forty of these cards, done up in small envelopes, were found upon Berdell's person when arrested. Spencer Murray has, up to recently, been a great friend of Berdell's, not withstanding the difficulties between the latter and his family. This friendship sprung from financial transactions in which both were interested, and was only known to be broken when Spencer appeared to act his part in the tragic scene above described. The alleged reflections in the card on Mrs. Murray, the mother of the Murray brothers, is believed to have aroused Spencer's animosity; hence his part in the affair. M. Berdell has a suit pending against Mrs. Murray, whom he charges with aiding Mrs. Berdell in removing the valuable furniture she took away with her when she left his house last tall, but the shooting is not the direct outgrowth if it. The reflection in the printed card against thrs. Murray, who lives opposite Mr. Berdell's louse, is, no doubt, what fired the hearts of the Murrays.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y. July 14.—Wisner Mur-

ouse, is, no doubt, what fired the hearts of the Murays.

MIDDLETOWN, N. Y., July 14.—Wisner Muray, who was shot at Goshen last night by Robert H. Berdell, whom he had horsewhipped, is in a critical condition this morning, the brain still coring from the wound in his head. Berdell was brought up for examination this morning, but after a statement of the surgeon at lending the wounded man regarding his condition, the hearing was postponed until to-mornow afternoon, and Berdell was locked up. Berdell was cut quite badly about the face and by the raw-hide. He appeared in court

with his clothing covered with blood from the

EXECUTION OF A FIEND.

Correspondence New Fort Herald.

Romn, Ga., July 14.—About five months ago a small building at Plainville, used as a store and dwelling-house, was burned. A negro named Haywood Grant was shortly afterward arrested and tried for the crime. He was convicted and then confessed. His bearing was exceedingly insolent and hardy, and when the Judge put his day of execution on the 14th of July he arose and asked, "Couldn't you put the day sooner Mr. Judge! I am going to hell anyhow, and the sooner I get through with it the better. I would like if you could make it sooner." He was taken to jail and there confined until to-day. He has been utterly callous and unrepentant, and says "he's seen too many niggers gwine straight to heaven from de gallows, and he's gwine straight to hell." Yesterday he shocked the jailors and others by telling them the story of his life, in which he confessed that he had committed four murders and burned six houses.

These crimes are as follows:—In 1865 he killed

he's gwine straight to hell." Yesterday he shocked the jatilors and others by telling them the story of his life, in which he confessed that he had committed four murders and burned aix houses.

These crimes are as follows:—In 1865 he kfiled a white deck hand on the steamer Potomac with a billet of wood. He was never suspected and escaped punishment. Some months afterward he killed another deck hand on the Bostonian. He then went on board the Alaska; was detected in stealing and discharged; then to the Dardanelle, where he got into a row and seriously stabbed one or two men. He escaped from the boat while she was under way. His next murder was in Memphis. There he killed an iriahman, "just for fun," and robbed him of \$200. He at once left the city and again escaped punishment. He went to steamboating again after this. In the latter part of 1872 he went to work on Gen. Pillow's place, near Little Rock, and from there to Memphis in 1873. Here was arrested for stealing a mule, convicted and sentenced to ten years imprisonment. In the fall of 1873 he was sent to work on the Elizabethtown & Paducah Railroad and escaped. Göng to Helena he engaged in a riot, was again arrosted and acquitted. But he was rearrested for the murder of a negro named Housboro in Memphis. He was sent to Memphis, 'tried and convicted, but he got a new trial and was subsequently acquitted. He says he killed Housboro in 1874. Next he killed a policeman in Memphis, and was sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment therefor, but he escaped in less than a year. In 1898 he claims to have killed Gen. Hindman. He says: "I shot him with an Enfield rife on a Sunday night, the muzzle of the gun being placed against the window-glass." Hindman had previously hung his cousin, Lee Morris, and left him hanging from Saturday to Monday. He cetablished his headquarters here in September, 1875, from which point he has operated on all the adjoining towns, and confesses to four inconditaries and fifteen or twenty robberies. He served three years in the Forty-sixth the deepest, haired of the two men for each spite. A prominent lawyer of the Gobbn was said to-day that Mirray would often mest Mr. Berdell st the depot, run up against him, put that in each case Mr. Berdell took no notice of him. This manner of pressure that the has operated took no notice of him. This manner of pressure that has many the decidence of the control of the control

the same way, and then Albert Minion, a volley being fired into each. Minion received two balls, one striking his head and rendering him insensible. He was left for dead, but lived until next morning, when he died from the effects of loss of blood from a wound in the thigh. Hamp Stevens was then called and told to run. He leaped over a low fence at the readside (as Phillips had done before him), and was shot before he had gone five paces. Stevens and Phillips fell only a few yards from each effect, and Pomp Curry was next called. In his own words: 'I knew what was comin' and I riz' runnin', and dashed off through the high weeds—at right angles with the course the others had taken. They shot at me, and one ball hit me on the knee, and I fell. They thought I was killed, but I crawled off as fast as I could through the weeds, and got into the woods near by.' These, the ringleaders, having been thus disposed of, the others were next told to run for their lives, which they did, when a few shots were fired after them, which elightly wounded one or two more. John Thomas, another of the party, was next discovered in the custody of a man who was taking him towards the entrance to the bridge. Some one stepped up behind him and fired a pistol load into his back, the ball penetrating his liver and bowels, and inflicting a wound of which he died in Augusta during the next morning.

A DESPERATE VILLAIN. NEW YORK, July 16.—A shooting affray, which approaches in character, though not having such fatal consequences as, the Newark tragedy, occurred here early this morning. A police officer heard a man sind woman quarreling at the cor-ner of Beach street and St. John's lane. He ordered them to move away, and the man fired at dered them to move away, and the man fired at him, the ball striking him on the thigh. The man ran, and the police officer pursued him and gave alarm raps, which brought two other officers, who were also fired on by the rufflan. One of the officers returned the fire, but missed Other officers came, at whom the man fired twice, and then fled into a liquor-saloon, and, getting behind the table, fired at the first officer who entered. This officer returned the fire, and the would-be murderer fell, with a bullet through his breast. He was recognized as an ex-policeman named Peter Shaw, who was dismissed from the force for robbing a peddler. His wound is in the vicinity of the heart, and will probably prove fatal.

one willers came, at whom the man fired twice, and then field into a liquor-saloon, and getting behind the table, fired at the first officer who entered. This officer returned the fire, and the would-be murderer fell, with a built through his breast. He was recognized as an ex-policeman named Peter Shaw, who was dismissed from the force for robbing a peedlier. His would be the work of the would-be murderer fell, with a built will probably prove fatal.

\*\*Unhealthfulness of the White-House.\*\*

The physicians of the President have informed him that the White-House is not a suitable place to live in at this season of the year in this climate. The President has, consequently, decided, during the remainder of the session, to occupy one of the homes in the Nacidal course of the work. The will doublies occupy the house in which President has control of the city. He will doublies occupy the house in which President has consequently and the will be a company in the will be considered in order to enable the aloops to land stone for the Season place will be company in the will be considered w

ROCK BLUFF.

A Mountain Region in Illi-

Where It Is Situated --- Indian Traditions Attached to It.

Down in a Cement-Mine, and How Work Is Carried On There.

Rock Blury, Ill., July 12.—The mountains of Illinois! That sounds oddly enough. No doubt many of your readers will be ready to exclaim, "What lunatic is loose now, that he should write of mountains in Illinois above the size of a mole-hill or an ants' nest?" But the understand is notified many myddled. The sizesigned is neither mad nor muddled. The sima tract of territory has been discovered that is

as many parts of the Rocky Mountains, that people go long distances, at great expense, to witness and enjoy as well as they can after the hard trials of their trip. And the beauties of the scenery about Rock Bluff are ar made by the scenery about Rock Bluff are as made by Nature,—precipitous cliffs of rock, covered with pine-trees that seem to spring from the fasures without other soil than the accumulated washings of the rocks; 300 feet below, a rapid stream, that tumbles along its down-hill bed of rocks with all the agility and picturequeness of the mountain-brooks of the Western Slope. Cascades, forest foliage, rock-springs, and a natural cave enhance the primitive beauty of this region. of this region.

The exact location of this hitherto unreported spot is 95 miles southwest from Chicago, with the gateway to its grandeur close beside the track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific track of the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railroad; the Illinois Canal a few feet farther off; then a 2-mile stretch of rich bottom-land to the Illinois River and its south-bank bluffs beyond; while, after a nearly perpendicular ascent of 250 feet, and a half-mile of forest-land to the north, the country makes a gradual ascent over several miles of handsome, rolling prairie-land.

The establishment, some aix years ago, of the Utica Cement Company's works just at the inlet of this

Utica Cement Company's works just at the inlet of this

CHARMING BIT OF SUCKER COUNTRY,
and the discovery that here lay 500 acres so
rough and rocky as to be almost worthless for
farming purposes, but so rich in veins of cementrock as to last 250 years at the rate of 100,000
barrels mined each year, have brought the romance of the place into notice. Indian traditions still cling to it. One of them is seen in
the name attached to the roaring stream that
comes down the narrow canon for a distance of
10 miles, the Peakumsangin. Four miles to the
south and east, and in full view from this place,
is the tragic Indian scene known as

FARVED ROCK,
rising 150 feet perpendicularly on the south
bank of the Blinois River, and embracing about
an acre of barren, rocky top-surface, accessible

and shady cavern, with only a single entranceway. And within this rocky retreat the deer
that ran wild thereabouts, in common with the
Indians, resorted on summer days. His enemy,
the Indians, watched at the entrance for his coming forth at evening, and harvested his venison
with ease and certainty.

Sixteen miles away, but in full view from the
lofty summit of Rock Bluff, is seen the City of
Ottawa, to the east of the Valley of the Illinois,
while that other city of workers and manufacturing laterests, LaSale, lies 3 miles to the
west, but hidden from view by the rocky ledge
through which the Rock Island Road has tunneled its right of way, forming the

ONLY RAILWAY TUNNEL IN THE STATE.
And spanning the river and its bottom-lands
for a mile or more, stands the Illinois Central
bridge. So it will be seen that this is the region
of fine views and natural scenery.

Rock Bluff itself is mainly a village of miners
engaged in operating the mines and mills of the
Cement Company. There are mostly Swedes,
with the quiet, steady habits usual to their
class.

The story of "Down in a Coal-Mine" is an

cement Company. There are mostly swedes, with the quiet, steady habits usual to their class.

The story of "Down in a Coal-Mine" is an old one, but

"Down in a Cement-mine" is new. Your correspondent recently had the pleasure of a trip into the mines of the Utiea Cement Company here, by the courtesy of its President, Mr. Merril Ladd, and its Superintendent, Mr. E. W. Hoyte. In the 200 feet of rock rising from the level of the Peakumsangin, there are two veins of cement-rock, extending horizontally into the bluff. The upper ore is 6 feet thick and about 50 feet below the surface. From this vein no mining has been done. The lower vein is nearly 12 feet thick, of a superior quality of rock. The mine is entered by a main opening 10 feet square. It is worked in chambers of 30 feet in width, projected either way from the main passage, leaving about 4 feet of rock between contiguous chambers as supports to the mountain of rock and earth above.

The yiest workers.

an aggregate of 8,600 barrels. They are 45 feet deep, and from 10 to 15 feet in diameter. The rock is calcined by furnace-heat, and is gradually heated till it drops below the furnace, when it is drawn out into cars that dump it into a bin still ou a lower level. And from this bin it is drawn into another car, standing on the lower side, that, in turn, dumps the rock into the mouth of the massive rock-trusher, another remove lower. Such is the advantage of the construction of these works partially upon the steep buff-side, making

ORAVITATION DO A DEAL OF HARD WORK.

Passing through a second crusher, and reduced to the size of popped-corn kernels, the the crushed rock is elevated into the third story of the large stone mill standing beside the crusher. Thence it is spouted into the hoppers of one or more of the fron-clad burr-stone grinders on the second floor. It then drops into the barrels on the first floor, when the barrels are weighed and headed, and then rolled into cars or canal-boats running close beside the mill-door. The construction of these works, with a capacity of 600 barrels per day, cost the Company \$160,000. But they form a model of beauty and ease in the performance of the heavy work done. And it is a matter of State pride that the domestic product of her own soil should outrank all other and older brands so much as to be generally preferred for important public works by the State and its Metapoolis, being used in the great lake-tunnels of Chicago, and upon all the lines of railway centering there.

CENTRAL NEVADA.

of these works, with a capacity of contract and company 16,00 Barba per day, out the Company 16,00 Barba per day, out the Company 16,00 Barba per day of the per work of about of the heavy work down it is a matter of State pitch that the domestic product of her own hold about the that the domestic product of her own hold about the that the domestic product of her own hold about the performance of the heavy work down it is a matter of State pitch that the domestic product of her own hold and the state and its Metapolis, being used in the fines of railway centering the state of the Metapolis, being used in the fines of railway centering the state of the Metapolis, being used in the fines of railway centering the state of the many to the fact that the hold of the state of the st

by Fryer will insure their prontableness, and the exportation of bullion directly eastward will be continually and vastly augmented.

This country is a hideous sight at present to eyes accustomed to the blossoming prairie. It is a desert of sage; but that can all be changed to a vision of beauty by the continuation of a process well under way. Chili clover is now being raised, 2% tons to the acre, on land where everything else was a total failure. When grain stops growing at 4 inches high, Alfalfa becomes a luxuriant mass, delighting the eye and lading the air with its fragrance. No matter how poor the soil, if it be free from alkali, and dry in winter. The only other condition required is plenty of water. Shade-trees can be raised here. Agriculture generally is remunerative. So what is to prevent the making of very pleasant homes? It has not yet been done, but surely the time will come when the word home will be used here with something of its old-time meaning.

For cattle-raising, this State is equal to the best; the business is at present overdone.

S. F. W.

A Sagacious Cat.

\*\*Rew Dominion Monthly.\*\*

One very strange thing I remember happening at the house where I was once visiting. I had been told of it, but never fully realized how peculiar it was till I witnessed it myself. The family consisted of my friend, her husband, and four children; and, when news was brought that puss had five new kittens, each begged so hard to be allowed to have one that orders were given to save four and drown the remaining one. Whether Mrs. Puss missed her child or not I don't know, but she seemed very well satisfied with those left her, and was more than usually happy when any of the children would pay her a visit at her snug quarters under the kitchen table. A dozen times a day or more would the luckless kittens be dragged from their bed to be kissed and hugged. But it so happened that from some cause or other one whole day passed without any one going to see the kittens, much to their mother's grief, who had frequently gone to the nursery in search of her young friends. Evening came; the whole family were together, the two younger ones being on the floor, when, to their astonishment, in walked the cat, carrying a kitten in her mouth. This she carried to one of the children, and so soon as she saw it was kindly received ran quickly away. Bump, bump, was soon heard, and in came the mother cat with another kitten, which was deposited near another of the children. Curiosity was now excited; the two elder children took seats on the floor, to see if kittens would be brought to them, and in a very short time they were. Then was Pussy's happiness complete; she would pur loudly, rub herself against each one in turn, and try by every means to show how pleased she was. During the time I visited at my friend's I witnessed the above strange scene three times, and never once did puss make a mistake in ot giving the kittens to their proper owners, nor was the peculiar "bumping" noise ever heard when she carried any other but Ned's. Need I say that it was soon hamed "Bumps" by the children?

A Queer Story About Spurgeon.

It is announced with semi-authority that Mr. Spurgeon is to visit this city next autumn. A very funny reason is given for his steadfast refusal to visit the United-States. Some years ago a speculative clergyman visited England and made a contract with Spurgeon to come to this country and preach a certain number of times in certain cities named, admission to be by tickets. Spurgeon bound himself not to speak or preach anywhere else, except in the places and on the terms named in; the contract. The receipts were to be divided equally between the speculator and the preacher. I've read the contract; 'it's a very strong one, and made under the English laws. Strange enough, the Journal aired this little arrangement at the time, and produced such an excitement that the leading ministers wrote to Spurgeon that it would never do for him to excitement that the leading ministers wrote to Spurgeon that it would never do for him to come out here under such circumstances. So Spurgeon broke the contract, and refused to come. The contract, however, is still in force, and, though the man who holds it is better known on the road than in the pulpit, he says he means to hold Spurgeon to the contract when he comes.—"Burleigh's" New York letter.

The Forgotten Letter.

A Hartford correspondent of the Springfield Republican relates the following anecdote of Judge Barbour, of Hartford: On one occasion he was making a speech in a town-meeting on some subject in which he was much interested, when, waxing warm, he exclaimed: "I tell

you, gentlemen, that a new town farm is not needed—it would cost too much. I can prove it by figures, by figures that I have got right here in my pocket. I got them from the records, and know what I am talking about. Here they are." Putting his hand in his cost-pocket, he drew out a document, gazed at it a moment, and exclaimed in the same oratorical tones: "I declare, here's a letter from John B—'s wife, that he gave me on the care, and I forgot to mail." Holding it up to view, he added: "Is anybody here going that way to-night?" The shouts of laughter that greeted him reminded the Judge of his position, and, realizing the situation, he enjoyed the joke as hugely as any of his audience.

AUNT PRISCILLA'S STORY.

Ernestine was a strange girl. People called her queer and odd; even her own mother said she "didn't know what to make of Ernestine at times." Haughty and perhaps cold and reserved to the many, to the few she was most effectionate and gentle. I had known Ernestine every since she wore baby-clothes, and she was very fond of me. I lived in the little white house opposite her.—lived alone, with the

self again. She soon saw that I did not regard he betrothed very favorably, and we seldom she too falm.

Ernestine, it seemed to me, was not very passionately in love; when Aleck's name was mentioned she did not blush or tremble in the least; when her friends teased her about him, she did not appear to care or mind it at all; and she herself would speak of him in exactly the same way that she would of any one else. One evening, she was sitting in my rocker, by the window, when her brother threw a letter from Aleck into her lap; she took if up alowly, read the direction over once or twice, and put it in her pocket! I wondered to myself if that was the way of all girls engaged to be married; then, thinking it might be mere bashfulness on Ernestine's part, I said: "Don't mind me, my dear; read your letter."

"The letter can wait, Annt Priscilla. I can tell you to a T what's inside: First, the weather; then, quotations about the moon or some other equally remote and interesting subject; and then all about himself,-varied occasionally by a horrible ode or poem of some kind (original, you know). I used to think it would be charming to correspond with Aleck; but it's getting monotonous, Aut Pris."

Taking these things into consideration, it doesn't seem as if she was zery much in love, does it!

I heard from Jack every now and then; he did not mention Ernestine, and I wrote of humdrum home matters only. In September, Aleck came up from the city. From some cause, a coldness had risen between him and Ernestine; and afterwards, even-when they were the best of friends, they found there was not enough love alive to bring them together again. This was why I wrote to Jack in a P. P.: "Ernestine's engagement with her cousin is broken off; she does not mourn over it at all, but says she is really glad it has happened as it has. And now, Jack, hadn't you better come home!"

Jack had been home but two days. It was a Monday evening in December, and I was sprinkling the clothes. I still retained my old opinion that Jack and Ernest

As an Francisco Dog Story.

Son Francisco Dog Story.

Son Francisco Dog Story.

Son Francisco Chronicis.

A wealthy French lady residing on Park avenue, between Bryant and Brannan streets, owns a small and cunning little dog, which she has facetiously named Tout Petit. He is a ratter, but when rats are scarce he takes to munching sugar as naturally as a country school-girl takes to crushing peanuts, or a modern preacher to piety. The lady takes the Chronicle, which is thrown in the yard by the carrier, as is common. The ratter is up every morning at daylight to watch for the carrier, and as soon as the paper is thrown in he takes possession of it, watching his treasure with the utmost fidelity. When his mistress opens the door, Tout Petit rushes up the front stairs with the Chronicle in his month, and places it at the foot of the lady. Then commences a vigorous wagging of the caudal appendage and appealing look from the eyes, which is sweet enough to mean sugar, and so Tout Petit is awarded with a nice lump of snow-white sugar. He retires gracefully, and induiges in his morning nip" with the utmost sangfroid. But dogs, like men, will sometimes meet with misfortune, and great were the misfortunes of Tout Petit for a while. His mistress had a box made for the reception of her favorite morning paper, and this little fact cut off the supplies of the ratter. He was disconsolate for a while, for, after vainly trying to hunt up the Chronicle, he apparently gave up the chase in disgust. And now comes the astoniahing part of the story.

The next neighbor of the lady is a French

gentleman, prominently connected with the press of this city. He is the owner of a splen did hunting dog named Bust. When misfort tunes fell upon Tout Petit, it is very evident that he went to Bust for consolation. The canine Damon and Pythias got their heads to gether and concocted a most adroit scheme by which the sugar supply would be again forthcoming. It nearly borders on the marvellous, for its inception and practical carrying out could not be surpassed by two intelligent human beings. The way they did it was for Bust to go in advance, almost at daylight, followed by Tout Petit, and make a reconnoissance. Having discovered a Chronick lying inside a gate, Bust would jump and open the gate, when his little companion would rush in and gobhie the paper. Both dogs would then scamper back to the lady's house, wagging their falls and snuffing to each other, as, it to say, "Didn't we do that up handsomely!" Mrs.—, finding that Tout Petit was bringing the Chronick as usual, was uttern astonished, but nevertheless rewarded him with a sugar-plum The little rascal, not unlike some human beings, was as generous and unselfish as ever. After a while complaints about some thief stealing the Chronick from subscribers on Park avenue became quite frequent, and a watch was set to capture him. The thieves, of course, were quickly discovered, and their medius operandi became the talk of the town in that locality. The subscribers who had lost their papers so frequently upon discovering the thieves put up with the past inconveniences without a murmur, laughing over the master as the best joke of the season. But the discovery brought another misfortune upon poor Tout Petit, for the little rickster is now limited to a certain amount of red tape, beyond the limits of which, like a gouty diplomatist, he cannot go. He is occasionally visited by his friend Bust, when they seem to hold the most serious confabs about the vicissitudes of dog life in San Francisco.

CITY REAL ESTATE. COR SALK-OR EXCHANGE-A NICE BRICK cottage, North Side, lot 50x100, clear and good title, or small farm. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-st., soom 14.

TOR SALE—\$100 WILL BUY A BRAUTIPUL LOT.
One block from depot, at Lagrange, 7 mices from
Chicagor, \$14, down and \$5 monthly; cheapest property
in market, and shown free; abstract free; 10-cent train
already on. IRA BROWN, 142 LaSaile-st., Room 4.

FOR SALE—AT WESTERN SPRINGS, NEW TWOstory houses, all complete, near depot, school, sidewalk. on easy monthly payments.
House and 50-foot lot, \$1,000,
House and 50-foot lot, \$1,000,
House and 50-foot lot, \$1,200,
T. C. HILL, 4 Lakeside Building.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

TOR SALE—A FLORIDA PLANTATION—ST.

John's River. One thousand to 1,500 acrea, harmock and plue, 200 under cultivation; 3 miles river
front; live-oaks, magnolias, bay-frees, etc.; unequaled
prospect. As 10 health, character, soil, accessibility,
every advantage of situation, not surpassed, Steamers
several times a day; valuable improvement; saw mill;
unt rebuilt doing good business; 1,000 orang trees a
to 7 years old, part, just coming into bearing; 2,000 good
years old, 50,000 to 100,000 coming on; 200 good
peach-trees. Will be sold are whole on in parcela.
Location peculiarly adapted to large hotel and cottages,
or for founding a town by colony. For particulars apply to J. H. NOSTON, Attorney, Jacksonville, Fla.

A UCTION - TUESDAYS. THUESDAYS. AND
A Saturdays—Horse, carriage, and harness a agecisity, at WESTON.
A Saturdays—Horse, carriage, and harness a agecisity, at WESTON.
Consider the second of the less all heracs
sold under a warrance. Stock on had to less all heracs
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sound, a fine driver single or double, a very strika,
promising horse, and can trot in 3 minutes or better.
"Sorrel pacing horse, 7 years, 16 hands, with fine style
and action, well bred, and can pace a mile in 2:40. Warranted sound.

Brown horse, 8 years, 15 hands, sound, and kind in
all harness, very stylish, and has trotted on Dexter
Park track in 2:47; is the property of a gentleman about
to leave the city, and must be sold.

Dappie gray draft horse, 8 years, 18% hands high,
weighs 1; 160 lbs., sound, and a true worker in all harness, and sold for no fault.

Chestaut horse, 8 years old, a fine, pleasant, stylish
driver in all harness, free from vice, can be driven by
any one, and is a fine family or business horse. Warranted sound.

With a large stock of open and top buggies of all

any one, and is a fine family or business horse. Warranted sound.

With a large stock of open and top buggies of all styles, phaetons, rocksways, open and top express of deliver wagons, and a large variety of other vehicles and harness of all styles and makes, single and double, new and second hand, part of which consists of genuine Concord harness. Also 21 other horses, of which a discription will be given at time of sale.

Auction sale commencing at 10 o'clook.

WESTON & CO., Props.

DAR WAGONS, PHAETONS, AND SEVERAL Downers carriage for one horse, used only few times, in perfect order, cheap. Also large stock Abbott, Downing Company Concord (New Hampshire) trucks and express-wagons. FENNOYER & CO., 325 Wabsab-av. press wagons. PENNOYER & CO., 302 Wabash-av.

LOR SALE—BY AUCTION—AT R. C. ANTHONYS,

LOR ASS Michigan av. Wednesday, July 13, at 12

2:30, in condition. Also a fast packet by the second action of the second seco

FOR SALE—AN ELEGANT TEAM OF CARRIAGE horses with carriage, buggy, and sleigh, harnesses; ec., at 930 Indiana av. THE PROPERTY OF THE LATE PEEDERICK
Dent, consisting of 3 horses, 1 small black horse,
not quite 14 hands, is perfectly genule and safe for a
lady or children to ride or drive; also 2 good road or
TOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED CONFEC
tionery, cigar, and notion store; well situated an
not quite 14 hands, is perfectly genule and safe for a
lady or children to ride or drive; also 2 good road or arfai of three days given; also I top phaeton and 1 open baeton, and I end-spring top buggy, nearly is good as lew; also harnesses; to be sold together or separate, at ascrifice. Apply to JOHN, the groom, 19 Harmon-ourt, between Walash and Michigan-ava. WANTED-A SECOND-HAND LIGHT ROAD wagon. State where it can be seen. Address 111 and 113 Lake-st.

TO RENT-HOUSE NO 215 NORTH STATE-ST. containing 10 rooms, very cheap. Also, Nos. 230 and 232 North Assale-st, swell-fronts, new, just unished, three stories and basement, first-class in very particular, will be rested at about half-price. E. ANTHONY, No. 36 Dearborn-st. ANTHONY, No. 98 Dearborn-state gain price. E.

TO RENT-DWELLING NO. 903 WABASH-AV.,
contains 10 rooms, hot and cold water, etc., all in
excellent order. Apply to R. J. WALSHE, McVicker's
Theatre Building.

TO RENT-HOUSE 62 LAKE AV., 1N FIRSTclass order, newly grained throughout. Rentmidle
May, 1877, 345 per month. Apply to W. H. SAMPSON & CO., or JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., 117 Wabash-av.

TO RENT\_ROOMS.

TO RENT-HAVING TAKEN THE WHOLE BUILD ing 376 State-st., renovated and elegantly furnished the rooms, will rent cheap; transients taken. MRS. POTTEK. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS AT KINGSBURY Block, Room 30.

TO BENT-NEW STORES ON MARKET-ST., BE-tween Randolph and Lake-sts.; each 2-story and basement. Apply to ROBERT REID, 50 Lasaile-st. Miscellaneons. TO RENT-WELL-LIGHTED LOFTS IN BUILDING 63 and 65 South Canal-st., with steam-power. T G. WELCH, Room 2, 142 Lasalle-st.

BOARDING AND LODGING. West Side.

OGDEN-AV., OPPOSITE UNION PARK—NEW
Marble block), fogrith house south of Randolphst., good board and as fine rooms as can be found in the
city. Terma, \$6 to \$7 per week. References exchanged. 23 SOUTH PZORIA-ST.—NIURLY FURNISHED rooms with good and comforts of a good home. From \$4.50 to \$5 per week.

South Side.

76 EAST VAN BUREN-ST., NEAB STATE-with use of pisno.

Hotels.

NEVADA HOTEL, 148 AND 150 WABASH-AV., bear Monroe-st.—Room with board, \$1.50 to \$2 per day, \$6 to \$8 per week.

TO EXCHANGE. EXCHANGE—A FIRST-CLASS CORNER LIQUOI store for improved or taimproved city property Value \$3,500. Address O 22, Tribune office. For Exchange—\$1.20 CLEAR PROPERTY II Hancock County, Ill., 1 store, 2 dwellings, severalots, 1 saw-mill, 5 interest in grist-mill, for clothing stock boots and since, dry goods, or groceries; will pay cash difference. H. WHIPPLE, 104 Washington-at., Room 14.

PARTNER WANTED—CENTLEMAN HETIRING will sell his half interest in \$1,000 stock, with profitable business. Room 43 ashland Block, northeast corner Randolph and Clark-sts.

PARTNER WANTED—A GOOD BUSINESS MAN with from \$8,000 to \$10,000 capital to take a half interest in a well paying manufacturing business. For particular call on WM. H. LOTZ, Mechanical Engineer, Room 46, 155 Washington 47.

LL KINDS-FIFTY FIRST-CLASS MACHINE

embracing fifteen different makers; have atta ents, are in perfect order, and will be sold at ab-e-third regular price; assistantion guaranteed or refunded at OEO. P. GORE & CO.'S. 68 Wabash-

A DVERTISEES DESIRING TO REACH COUNTRY A readers can do so in the cheapest and base manner by using one or more Division. For illustrated catalogue and map address A. K. KELLOGG, 79 Jackson-str., Chicago, Ill. FOR SALE-STEAMBOAT-SUITABLE FOR FAM fly use, clubs, or pleasure parties; light draft first-class in every respect. Will be sold cheap, owner having now no use for it. Price \$500. Apply as store 8 Randolph-st.

WANTED-MALE HELP. WANTED-WAN COOK-ASPEN AT THE CON-WANTED TO LEAVE MONDAY MORNEY

\$1.50 per day; free fare; also per day; see fare; also fare
month, board and washing included. 30 South
\$5. E. G. HAGGHT. WANTED-TO-DAY, 300 LABORIES AND ST. tion men for Wisconsin Cantral Saliveat; was 51.50 per day; station work 15 to 2 can per 722. St West Rancoph-st.

WANTED-TWO SALESMEN IN CITY: STEAD WORK to good men; mous others need apply. J. A. HARVEY, AT West Madison-64.

WANTED—CANVASSERS AND STREET-SALES—
when to sell the name giam-entire and can-openess
combined, the magic platter, post-boxes. Centennial
dusters into copying pencils, and other articles: 15 to
\$12 a day. C. St. Linington, 45 and 47 Jonaton-WANTED—MEN TO BELL CAN-OPENER AND CLIEF BY THE COLUMN TO GIVE A.O.

WANTED—MEN VE, WANT TO GIVE A.O.

WHISD PAKENS WOULD IT SEEN, to 3.000 men who wish to engage permanently in the best paying maintains in the United States. We guarantee live men 170 per week during the year Address RAT 4.00. Chicago, lit.

WANTED—MEN TO BELL CAN-OPENER AND Claims tool photo-holder, frames, chromos stationers, and 100 new articles. AMERICAN NOVELTON, 100 per 100 per

WANTED-100 RAILROAD LARG out to-night, \$1.50 per day, far bases, E. A. ANGELL, southwest on Market-sta.

WANTED-500 RAILROAD LABORERS,
por day; 200 Leana, \$3.50 per day; 10 a
bosses, with outsit; free fare; at 20 West Rands
J. H. SPERBECK, 400,

WANTED-PEMALE HELP.

WANTED—A GERMAN OR SCANDINAVIAN girl to do honework in private family at will corner for the family at will corner of Duarton and Washington-sia.

WANTED—AT 83 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR HE LEENTS—AT 83 PRAIRIE-AV., NEAR HE denth-st. a good German girl for first work in a small family; mus know how to was seed from and du kitchen-work; none other need apply. Employment Agencies. WANTED - GERMAN AND SCANDINAVIAN girls for private families, hotels, and laundries sity and country, ar MRS. DUSKE'S, so Milwarkes av. M iscellaneous.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—TWO INDUSTRIOUS at 485% South Union #4.

SITUATION WANTED - BY A GOOD GERMAN SITUATION WANTED-BY A YOUNG GIRL TO do housework in a family, or channer work was on table, or wait on invalid lady. Address Tid, Iribune omec.

SITUATION WANTED-BY AN EXPERIENCED cook and laundreas. Apply at 100 Michigan-st. Senmstrosees.
Situation Wanted-By A Young Wonay.
Situation Wanted-By A Young Wonay.
Good reference. 754 West Taylor-st.

Nurses.

CITUATION WANTED-AS NURSE GIRL GOOD Foregrences, HATTLE KATZ, 761 South Hallsted St. Employment Agencies.

Cituations wanted—respensed Again of the South Side.—Mrs. A. L. Balkan will continue to serve the public by way of good help at 74 kms. Adams. R., between State and Dearborg-side.

Cituations Wanted—Ladies in Want Of first-class female help of all nationalities on to suited at Mrs. LAPRISE'S, 384 West Madison-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-PAMPLIES IN WANT OF good Scandinavian and German female help can be supplied at Mrs. DUSKE'S office, so Milwaukee-st.

A RARE QUANCE-R. R. EATING-HOUSE FOR sale in a lively town in Indiana; doing a good business; good reasons for selling out. For particulars address L. B. Sac, Logansport, ind.

A GOOD CHANCE FOR A PHYSICIAN-I OFFEL A for sale my office, in Odd Fallow Sall, with furniture, and many years established practice, as I am goring to change ulimate for wire's bealth. Call & 77 Milwaukec-av, for cight days. N. J. LUND, M. B.

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A few thousand dollars will make an equal personal in property valued as over \$20,000 in an institution and Ghisago. Address PROPRIETOR, Tribune office.

LOR SALE—A GOOD SALEON ON NORTH CLASS. FOR SALE-A GOOD SALOON ON NORTH CL. Archer av., with house and lot, stock and fixtures reason for selling, leaving the city. Inquire of P. MURPHY, Sis Archer av.

FOR SALE—AN OLD-ESTABLISHED TEA AND CORRESSON, if taken in a few days; worth \$1,800; reason for selling, owner called away to engage in other business. Callat 810 West Indiana. 

WANTED-A GENTLEMAN WITH 600,000 CASH
capital to engrace in a manufacturing business paying 100 per cent profits; will clear a therough investigation; it a staple article in daily consumption, and of unilimited said. Unexceptionable returness given and all
communications tracked condensatily. Address Zo
Tribute office. imited said.

Or related confidentially.

Tribune office.

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LOST AND POURLS.

LOST—MY DOUBLE-CASE, STEM WINDING, U. B. gold which, No. 6, 218, Zelvin Rollo mousement, No. 6, 119, gold chain and seal. Taken from my office, 155 Dearbornest, July 6. I will pay 400 for their return, and ask no questions. A. L. Gibson.

L pocketbook, containing two 65 fulls and one 20 bill, and some mapers; one note drawn by R. H. Tright for 5500, psysole to Virginia E. Bagtand, and tomes mapers to the note of the control of the con

DIVORCES QUIETLY OBTAINED FOR 1800 patibility, etc.; legal everywhers; efficient clear groot; residence immaterial; fee after decree. 8. MARYIN. Room 5, 85 Washington st., Chiengs. 1
DIVORCES LEGALLY AND QUIETLY OBTAIN IN any State, for incompatibility, etc.; residen Objects Late, for incompatibility, etc.; reside in any State, for incompatibility, etc.; reside intorial; fee after decree. Best city references G. H. SIMS, 57 Ashland Block, Chicago, Ill. DIVORCES WITHOUT PUBLICITY. THE OLD STREET OF THE OLD STREET OLD STREET OF THE OLD STREET OLD STR A GENTS WANTED EVENT WHERE POSSETS.

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# The Tribune.

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TRIBUNE FOR THE SUMMER. The paper will roughly matter that the summer can have DAILY TRIBUNE forwarded to any address upon ting orders at our counting room. The paper will romptly matted in a single wrapper, postage paid,

AMUSEMENTS.

MONDAY, JULY 17, 1876.

Greenbacks at the New York Gold Exhange on Saturday were worth 89% cents on At the General Council of the Reformed iscopal Church at Ottawa, Can., on Sat-

rday, the Rev. Dr. FALLows, of Chicago, was elected Missionary Bishop. Mr. Moopr's Church was dedicated yester day. It cost \$67,000, and is all paid for-a

condition precedent to its dedication. Mr. Strennous efforts are making to adjust the rences between the President and Comoner PRATT, of the Internal Revenue Bureau, whereby it is hoped to prevent the

A disaster to the Servian arms is reported s having occurred on Friday last at Limborg, a town not designated on the maps, out presumably located near the Bosni frontier. The Servians suffered a loss of 500 men, several cannon, and their boats on the River Drina, while the Turkish loss is set down at 300. It is stated that the Roumanian War Minister has introduced a bill for the mobilization of the army and for calling out the reserves.

There is an apparently well-grounded behef that 800 Cheyennes are about to leave Red Cloud Agency to join the hostile Sioux in the North, and, in consequence of this re-ported intention, Gen. MERRITY has changed his purpose of dispatching the Fifth Cav-alry northward from Fort Laramie to join Gen. Crook, moving the troops instead to a position where they will intercept the Chey-ennes and prevent them from joining Sir-TIMO BULL'S war party. In connection with other Indian news, we print this morning an interesting letter from a correspondent in Salt Lake, giving a condensed and accurate history of the movements of the "bad" Inere in 1862 up to the present time.

It is probable that the House Judiciary nittee will not interrogate Mr. BRISTOW Committee will not interrogate Mr. Bristow further in reference to Cabinet consultations, though it is intimated that he may be called before the Committee for testimony on other matters. The permission given by the President for Mr. Bristow to tell all that transpired regarding the whisty prosecutions will, it is understood, make no difference of the course of the experience who since in the course of the ex-Secretary, who regards the question involved as one above and beyond the control of any individual, and as one of grave public policy not to be waived even by the consent of the President himself. This has been Mr. Bristow's ition from the first, and it is quite certain he would hold to it in case the Judiciary mittee should conclude to renew its d mand for the disclosure of Cabinet consulta-tions—which, happily, is not probable.

RAIN-IN-THE-FACE, CRAZY HORSE, and the sther heroes of the Yellowstone massacre were armed by the United States with Win shester rifles, that were more effective than the arms of our own troops. They were supplied by the United States with ammuni-tion, stores, and horses. The blankets given his command by the Indian Agency were freshly supplied, and were all new and marked "U. S. Indian Department." While BITTING BULL and his Lieutenants were killing Custze's men, the United States was kindly feeding and caring for their squaws and papooses. It now appears that, since Custan's defeat, the Indians are wearing their clothes. Perhapsit would be well now for the United States to keep on with the farce it is playing, pension the Indian widows, and present States of Bull with a sword and the freedom of the whole Indian accounts.

Custer's widow a pension of \$50 a month, and to vote the same amount to his parent not believe there will be one in the whole how Congress can reasonably stop here. There are other suffering and equally deserving widows and families of the gallant soo who rode to their death. Custzn's comdren, not merely to mourn, but to suffer, Congress should likewise make a correspondorgan, says:

Assuming that the accounts of the Hamburg fight given by the Augusta newspapers are in the main correct, we find little, if any, excuse for the conflict itself, and absolutely none for the killing of the seven negro prisoners, who were shot down like rabbits long after they had surrendered. The insolence of the negro militiamen, out of which the trouble came, could easily have been punished without a resort to arms. The killing of seven of the prisoners was barbarous in the extreme. We have no words percondensation of such a crime. They who do such deeds sow the wind. We pray that they, and those who are innocent of the wrong, may not reap the sion according to their rank and the condi-tion of those who were dependent upon them, and are thus deprived of their sup-

The Chicago produce markets were quiet Saturday, and breadstuffs tended downwards.

Mess pork closed 10@12½c per bri lower, at \$19.55@19.57} for August and \$19.75@19.77 for September. Lard closed 2½c per 100 lbs higher, at \$11.10@11.12½ for August and \$11.20@11.22½ for September. Meats were quiet, at 8e for boxed shoulders, 10½c for do short rike, and 11c for do short class.

losed 11@2e lower, at 94te for July and 96e for August. Corn closed j@ic lower, at 45% for July or August. Oats closed j@ic lower, at 271@271c for July or August. Rye was nominal, at 60@62c. Barley was nominally weak, at 59c asked for July and 72c asked for September. Hogs were fairly active, with common heavy grades ruling easier. Sales were reported at \$6.20@6.70, light selling principally at \$6.45@6.55 and heavy weights at \$6.30@6.50. The receipts were \$,000, and for the week 78,560. Cattle were quiet and weak, selling slow at \$2.50@5.00 for inferior to extra. Receipts for the week, 25, 267. The sheep market was dull at \$2.50 @4.00 for poor to choice. One hundred dol-lars in gold would buy \$111.50} in greenbacks

Not a little interest and curiosity are felt

concerning the outcome of the awkward dilemms in which the Democratic candidates for the Presidency and Vice-Presidency find themselves. Since the publication of Gov. Harse' admirable letter of acceptance, em-bracing his explicit and straightforward utterance on the currency question, the diffi-culties and perplexities connected with the acceptances of Thomas and Hendricks have largely increased. Ordinarily, there would be nothing in the way of an equally pronounced and unmistakable hard-money ex-pression by TILDEN, and his letter of acceptance need not be delayed so long; but there are two ends to the Democratic ticket, and they are wide apart. The letter which TILDEN should write for its effect upon the resumptionists of the Eastern and New England States would read strangely alongside of the letter that HENDRICKS must write for the satisfaction of the Western inflationists; and the problem now is, how to get over this difficulty. HENDRICES has not yet signified his acceptance of the nomination, and so is in a position to dictate terms. Trupen, with all his ingenuity, has so far been unable to devise any creditable plan of adjustment, and it is not easy to see how the thing is going to be fixed up. A conference has already been held between the two candilates-with what poor success can be inferred from the announcement that the pressure of public business at Albany (?) will necessitate the postponement of Tilden's letter of acceptance for several weeks.

and others, demanded that the company should be disarmed. Several interviews

were held with the Captain of the company,

out, as his men were regularly and lawfully

armed by the State, he refused to comply.

Word was then sent to Augusta, Ga., jus

cross the river, and to other localities, for

help to enforce the disarming, and by night-

fall of the 8th the streets of Hamburg were

filled with white men, far outnumbering the negroes, who collected in their armory to defend themselves. Both white and black

non-combatants fled from the town, which

was now in the hands of the besiegers and

the besieged. Afterseveral attacks had been

made upon the armory, with some casualties

on each side, the negroes sought to make their escape, and several succeeded. The whites at length forced the armory and

captured twenty-nine negroes in their hiding-places. Gen. BUTLER then rode

home, leaving the prisoners in the hands of a strong guard, with instructions to take them to the jail in Augusta. The

guards took them out on the high road, sud-

and, as they ran, commenced firing into them, killing seven and wounding others. They

then returned to the town and pillaged it,

not even sparing the residence of the colored Trial Justice, who had been their friend and

Our readers will remember that the above

version of this cowardly and brutal outrage

is made up from the narratives of Southern Democratic, not Republican, papers, and

therefore gives the facts in a light as favora-

ble, as possible for the Democratic side. Taking the Democratic version as authority,

it even then appears as a most brutal, cow-

ardly, and ruffianly massacre of helpless pris-oners, who had been disarmed without au-thority, and whose original offense was simply

a question of courtesy. It would not have been expected that a white militia company

would have made way in the South for the passage of two colored men; it could not

have been expected, considering the rela-

tions between the two races, that a black

company would act any differently. The

offense, however, if it were an offense, was

one that could have easily been settled with-

out any resort to violence. No excuse can

blooded massacre of helpless, unoffending men, that will challenge any of Sitting Bull's

or Capt. Jack's acts for fiendish cruelty.

cratic authorities. The Charleston (S. C.)

"The same paper furthermore adds that since the riot the condition of the negroes is that "of terrified submission." It tells us that, not content with murdering the prison-

ers, "the bodies of two of them were muti-lated with hatchets and bayonets," Spring

organ, says:

tool through the whole affair.

enly released them and told them to run.

the outset was precisely what that of any other militis company in the United States would have been. It should be remembered that neither this Trial Justice nor the Confederate lawyer who prosecuted had any more right to demand their disarming, or to proceed to enforce it, than the people o Chicago had: It should be still further re-THE SOUTH CAROLINA MASSACRE. membered that the massacre was not the re-We commend to the Democratic papers which are so lustily demanding that vensult of an affray at the time; that no violence geance shall be visited upon Sirring Bull was offered these two young Southern blood who attempted to drive through this com for his massacre of white men, the massacre of black men held as prisoners by white Democrats at Hamburg, S. C. The story of pany when they could have division of pas-that there was no sudden ebullition of pas-that there was no sudden ebullition of pasthe infamous outrage is substantially as folit was perpetrated days after in cool blood. These being the facts, the crime lows, the facts being gathered from Southern Democratic newspapers: Hamburg, S. C., a decayed town, stranded by the War, is govs murder. The Southern Democratic newspapers are sorry for it, but they are sorry erned by colored men. It possesses, or pos-sessed before the massacre, a colored militia e It has happened on the eve of a Pres dential election, and their sorrow is not of company, regularly organized and armed by that genuine kind which demands that comthe State, as militia companies are organized pensation shall be made for this murder They demand no punishment. Whatever and armed in Illinois or any Northern State. The colored men of Hamburg are Repub may be the opinion of Southern Democratic newspapers, Southern Congressmen, or their licans: the white men are Democrats. On the 4th inst., this company, while parading in one of the public streets, was approached orthern allies like CochBANE and Cox, the uty of Gov. CHAMBERLAIN is clear. He must by two white men, who demanded, in an ofdemand the apprehension of these Georgia murderers for trial in South Carolina, where fensive manner, that the company should break ranks and allow them to drive through the murder was committed. If the State is instead of going around them, which the Captain refused to do, as any white Captain powerless to arrest them, then the United States must do it. These men have comwould have done. The company was theremitted a cold-blooded murder, and they must upon summoned to appear before a colored pay the penalty. Having been punished, it Trial Justice for obstructing the highway, and, s her duty then to reorganize the company pending the trial, the counsel for the plainand restore to them their arms. tiffs, Maj.-Gen. BUTLER, an ex-Confederate officer in conjunction with the Trial Instice

We had some remarks some days since upon the letter of Rupus Harce, of N York, in which that gentleman predicted that, nork, in which that gentleman predicted that, under the improving effect of steel rails and the consequent reduction of railroad freights, there will be an abandonment of lake naviration, that Chicago will cease to be a grain narket, and that grain will be picked up on the farms by the railways and all delivered in New York. We pointed out the difficulties which are in the way of this scheme; Philadelphia, Baltimore, and Boston, under the the agency of steel rails, will continue to have the same competing advantages over New York that they have now; that, while freights by rail will be reduced, there will be corresponding fall on water freights, and. with the improvements at the mouth of the Mississippi and on the St. Lawrence, the water routes will offer a competition to railways even greater than at present. The present all-rail rates from Chicago to New York are 20 cents per 100 pounds, The rate from Chicago to New York by water is 11 cents on the lake and 61 cents on the canal, per bushel, or about 11} cents per 100 pounds. But, when the St. Lawrence route is completed by the enlarged canals, charges at Buffalo will drop out of the movement, and grain can be put on board the ocean steamers at Montreal at 7 cents per 100 from Chicago. When steel rails can compete with this, then will the lakes be abandoned to exclusive navigation by Indian canoes and Chicago cease to be a commercial city.

lucing the army to a minimum of weakness

and inefficiency? If TILDEN and HENDRICKS
are elected, will the BUTLERS of the South

have more or less license than they have now

Now, what is the duty of the Governor of

South Carolina in this case? It should b

noticed that the blacks were in the right

from the very outset. They were lawfully organized and lawfully armed, and recog-

nized by the Constitution of the United

States as a militia company. Their action at

o shoot and kill at their own option?"

Mr. HATCH claims that the New York railroads have all the facilities and can do all the transportation of the West so speedily and o cheaply that there will be no use for steam or sail on the lakes. To show how absurd this is, needs only a reference to the fact that grain reaching Buffalo by lake has been detained there as long as thirty days for want of rail capacity to move it, subjecting the shippers to loss; while if the grain had been sent by canal, time and all the advan-tages of the markets would have been secured. Owing to this blockade at Buffalo for the want of cars to move the grain, other grain shipped from points west of Chi-cago to New York by rail has been unloaded here, and at other lake ports, and transferred to lake transportation. This is absolutely ecessary to prevent the total loss of grain by heating in the cars standing on track waiting for a clear road. It has long been discovered that the cooler temperature of the lakes and canal is vastly better for grain, always liable to heat in summer, than the igh temperature of box-cars in the blazing un from Missouri or Iowa to New York, when the time occupied is never less than ten to fifteen days. The fact is, the present trunk railways, with all their facilities, ca never perform the service which is now done on the lakes. With the reduced rates of transportation by rail and by water, with an all-rail route in winter from Chicago to Halifax, with an all-rail route from Chicago in winter to Boston, and in like manner to Bal-timore and Philadelphia, it is not likely that the New York Central Railway is to become the exclusive carrier of the productions of the West, nor that New York City is to besome the solitary grain depot of the United

at rates which, according to all previous rail-road authority, are ruinous; the same may be said of the rates at which eargoes are shipped

grief and distress of the women and childre were violent and heart-rending." As the New York *Herald* says, in commenting upon the basis of the old inflated system of alues, of watered stock, of heavy bonds, of the high price of money, and the insatiable demand for dividends unknown out-side of the United States. There is to be a affair: "These extracts are not from a speech d Senator Monros, intended to inflame North, but from the Charleston News and Courier, one of the ablest journals in hange in this. There is to be a reduction South, and leading the campaign in South Carolina for Thouse and Handshicks." And yet when two colored members of Congress of all things to a real value. Railroads and shipping are to assume actual and not fic-titious values, and are to bear moderate rise in their places, and appeal for pro tion for their race, and demand that t profits on the reduced values. Transports tion companies are to carry more goods for the same money, and are to keep up their shall be treated as white citizens, Southern profits by an increased amount of business. Reduced rates of transportation naturally will result in increased production, and un-der this stimulant, instead of witnessing silent members sneer at them, and two Northern cravens like Cochrane and Cox rush to the resons of the Confederates, and finally, in sheer desperation over the indignant appeals of the two colored docks and a vacant harbor at Chicago with abandoned warehouses, and all thing members, adjourn the House to prevent any action upon their appeal. These men, howmarked "To let," there will be an activity compared with which the present will seem tame; a tonnage increased and increasing to meet the demand for transportation for the productions of new States and new fields, ever, cannot adjourn the opinion of the peo ple. They cannot adjourn discussion upon it. They cannot adjourn the feeling of hor for with which law-abiding people will regard it. They cannot adjourn the fact tha which have never yet sent anything to mar the victims of this massacre were Republicans murdered by Democrats, whose rea ket. Let there be cheap freights by rail and by water; Chicago will welcome them in be half of the millions of her constituents, the offense consists of their politics and their black skin. And the people, discussing and reasoning upon this brutal massacre, will producers of the West. Cheap freights, how ever, mean a lake commerce increased and reach this question : If these cowardly mis expanded to an extent which the most san reants have so much license now, how much guine has never anticipated. nore license will they have when TILDEN an THE RIVER AND HARBOR FRAUD. HENDRICKS are elected and the Democratic policy is carried out of withdrawing the troops from every Southern State and re-

The annual swindle in the shape of a bill making appropriations for rivers and harbors is now creating a disturbance in the Senate. The Democratic House of Representatives in its immense retrenchment and reform passed a bill appropriating nearly \$6,000,000 for so-called rivers and harbors, but twothirds of the money, if expended on the works named in the bill, will be literally wasted and squandered. That is the purpos of a majority of these bills. They are so got up that every member is allowed to put in an appropriation in some way for his district; and if it so happen that the district be an interior one, without a river or harbor, then he is permitted to include an appropr of \$10,000 to have his Congressional District surveyed by the Engineer Corps, and a re port whether the construction of a harbor in such district, or the digging out of a canal to onnect that district with some far-away river, may not at some time be feasible and expedient. A million or more is annually vasted on this log-rolling, scandalous piece

This year when this bill got to the Senate the members of that body took a pull at it. In the first place, the Senate Committee redueed the House appropriations \$900,000, and then added new appropriations to about the same amount; whereupon the Senate rein-stated all the petty things the Committee had struck out, making a total of nearly \$7,000,000. Mr. EDMUNDS, of Vermont, whose State has neither river nor harbor needing improvement, was able to take a ealm judgment of the enormity, and proposed a substitute for the whole bill, making an appropriation of four millions of dollars. to be expended under the direction of the Secretary of War, upon such works as in his udgment may demand expenditure. This s the proper course; the amount, however, should be reduced to two millions of dollars. The War Department and the Engineer Corps, if permitted to place the money where it is needed, and upon works which are of some national value and public importance, can make a proper use of the money. This motion was not satisfactory to the logrollers; and representatives of little creeks and small ditches, ambitious of having comtown lots, rallied excitedly for the bill which

appropriates money to dig these creeks into rivers, and the ditches into harbors. should cease. Reform is necessary, not only in the reduction of the expenditure not exceeding two million dollars annually, but in the manner and the purpose for which it is expended. The Treasury is literally robbed of the money wasted in vain endeavors to make harbors where Na-ture never intended them to be; and where, if there were harbors, there would never be the least possible use for them. The proper course, and the only intelligent and economical plan to adopt, is to place at the expenditure of the Engineer Corps, under the supervision of the Secretary of War, a certain sum to be expended upon such na-tional works as may be demanded by the commerce of the country. The present plan of expending the money is a gross cari-

cature upon legislation,

THE ILLINOIS SUPREME COURT. Public attention has been directed or sionally to some instances of disagreement between different decisions of the Supreme Court of this State where the same points of law seem to have been involved. The two opinions,—one in the Olney tax-case delivered in 1875, and the other in the Chicago tax-cases recently decided,—in which the validity of Bill 300 as a general law of the State appears to have been variously treated, is the most recent case in point. It is also said to be a fact that, on certain points in commer-cial law constantly occurring in business transactions, the decisions vary so much as to seriously mislead lawyers and create an immense deal of litigation that would be avoided if there were a series of clear decisions in one direction. To the extent that all this is true, it is a monstrous impediment to the prompt and fair settlement of disputes, and the occasion of much delay and expense to

all persons who seek the courts for the adjust ment of questions which they cannot determine satisfactorily among themselves. It is not surprising that there should something of this, and the condition will besome worse instead of better, so long as the Supreme Court Judges are expected to do more than human strength and the fairest division of labor will permit. This Court, we believe, adjudicates something like 1,250 cases every year, in many of which they are called upon to review the evidence in connection with the verdict of the jury and Court below, as well as the law. Now, the theory of the Supreme Court is that each case shall have the benefit of a full consideration from the assembled Judges, seven in number, so that the experience and law-knowledge of all of them shall be brought to bear on every issue submitted. This would be at the rate of about ten cases a day for the actual sessions of the Court, to be discussed, examined, and digested. Of course it is simply preposterous to expect a thorough consideration of every case and every point together with a careful review of all similar cases that have gone before and an exhaust-ive examination of the law already erected upon former decisions. Then this rate of business leaves nearly two hundred cases to each one of the Judges to study up in detail, and to prepare an opinion conforming to the decision of the Court,—many of these opinions to the court of the court decision of the court,—many of these opin-ions being necessarily long and elaborate law documents. We shall have to get some stronger and more hardy material than hu-

manity now affords before perfect and symmetrical law can be expected from a tribunal which undertakes this amount of judicial work.

The lawyers of Illinois will do well to agi-

ate the necessity for relieving the Suprem Court of some of its present duties, with a view to presenting a scheme to the Legis-lature next winter that will promise an improvement. The lawyers and the people have ignored the complaints of the Supreme Judges themselves, which were freely expressed when Judge McALLISTER was on that Bench, but they cannot afford res, which were of law knots as will result from a variety of ions on the same points, and this will e inevitable unless the final Court of udgment shall have time to consider and digest thoroughly all questions that come before it. The remedy that suggests itself n a general way is to create intermediate Courts, which would naturally consist of the Circuit Judges, or the Superior Judges, of Cook County, sitting in bane, to which should be consigned all questions of fact and evidence on which appeals are taken, and all civil cases involving a verdict of less than \$500. This would leave the Supreme Court hose cases in which more than \$500 are involved, constitutional questions, and the con-struction of statutes. Such a course would cut off from the Supreme Court hundreds of cases that are now taken there for purposes of delay, but which should never be permitted to embarrass their docket. But this scheme will not of itself bring speedy relief unless it be accompanied by a submittal to the people of a co scheme (which they would probably approve) providing for a temporary Commission of Ap-ceals that should have authority to dispose of the cases now pending before the Su-preme Court, and whose authority should expire at the conclusion of this work. This was the plan adopted in New York, we believe, at a time when that State was suffering from an embarrassment of litigation. In this way the Supreme Court could begin anew, and would have the time for study and esearch which the final Judges certainly need nost of all; and the result would be a more armonious and consistent structure of law, with correspondingly less litigation, than can ever be hoped for under the present system of appeals.

TILDEN'S SHAM RETRENCHMENT Gov. There continues to trumpet and ause to be trumpeted his own praises as a

reformer, the only true and genuine in all the land, and, as chief of his achievements as such, to boast that the net result of his retrenchment during the first year of his Administration was the reduction of taxes in the State of New York from fourteen and half to eight millions of dollars. The chief blect of his veto message of a few weeks since was to puff himself for that same reduc tion of taxes, the exclusive credit for which he appropriates. It is true that the State tax in New York for 1875 was seven and a half millions less than for 1874. It is equally true that Tripes had absolutely nothing to do with the reduction, that being the work of the Legislature; and the Legislature was Republican by a majority of eight in the Senate and sixteen in the House every one of the retrenchment acts, credi for which Gov. TILDEN parades as his stock in trade, were passed by the Republican ma-jority, which throughout the session controll concerned, all that Gov. TILDEN did was to submit to what the Legislature did. His Adording to his cloth. His assumption that there was a reduction

of the expenses of Administration to the pared with the Administration of Gov. Dix is no less a fraud. To begin with, the Dix Administration left a million surplus unexpended in the Treasury, which has spent by the Tilden Administration. In the next place, a considerable por-tion of the tax-levy under the Drx Administration was made for a Sinking Fund to pay off indebtedness bequeathed is by prior Democratic Administrations. In 1874, the year with which the comparison is made, one million was levied for a deficiency occasioned by the change in valuation, and nearly five millions for county and other lebts for which in 1875 but eight hundred thousand were levied. In short, when the retrenchment accomplished under the Tripen Administration is boiled down, it is found simply that less money was expended be-cause there were less debts to pay, several millions thereof having been extinguished during the last year of Dra's Administration. That is all there is of it, and for TILDEN to eek to make capital out of it as a reformer, rather surpasses his false pretenses in setting himself up as the reformer who overthrew Boss Tween, while the fact is that TILDEN did not desert Tween until the latter had

The recent action of the Senate upon the ase of PINCHBACK is not very creditable to hose concerned in it. PINCHBACK claimed have been elected to the United states Senate for the term beginning March 3, 1873. For three years he was a claimant for the seat, and for the pay and emoluments of the office. The Senate, however, rejected him as a member, and a proposition to pay him the pay of a Senator for the time he was a claimant, aggregating some \$20,000, failed to receive a majority vote,—the Democrats and a portion of the Republicans vot ing in the negative. But at the time that PINCHBACK was elected in Louisiana the Democrats elected a man nomed Sykes in Alabama. The Senate rejected SYKES, and re-peatedly voted down motions to pay him the salary of a Senator while a contestant. At last, the friends of PINCABACK moved to include in the resolution an order to pay SYKES his claim, and behold the result! When the vote was taken on the double fraud, all the Democratic Senators except eleven declined voting, and let the resolution pass. Here was Democratic reform. PINCHBACK'S \$20,-000 and Syke's \$10,000 were both claims without justice or equity. The Dem had for three years unanimously denied Princemack's demand, but the moment it was proposed to give a Confederate \$10,000 they permitted the whole \$30,000 to be voted

permitted the whole \$30,000 to be voted without an objection.

The Democratic newspapers throughout the country are already beginning to doubt very seriously Mr. There's ability to carry his own State in November, and are beseeching the New York Democrats to put forward their very best and strongest man for Governor, so as to pull him through. They seem to have agreed upon Horatto Sermous as the man-most likely to save There in New York, and therefore urge his nomination. Now Mr. Sermous himself has been a standing Democratic candidate for President for a good many years; he tried it once and for a good many years ; he tried it once and

have to help Mr. TIDLEN on to success, which would contrast so strongly with his own failure. Besides, Mr. SEYMOUR is the man who got the vote of New York only by the most palpable and brazen frauds on the ballot-box, of which TILDEN was fully ognizant, if not actually the originator and manipulator. We doubt whether the same combination will again be permitted to cheat the people of New York out of their franchise; its very appearance would put them on their guard, and array against them all the votes and influence of honest men who remember their former experience. The programme is to induce Mr. Sexuous to try it by offering him a place in Thiorn's Cabinet, and thus making Dorsnermen, who is to run for Lieutenant-Governor, the Governor of the State. Let them try it by all means. We are satisfied that the Republicans will bring out a stronger man than the Democratic party of that State contains. One such man has already been mentioned—WILLIAM

M. EVARTS. The South Carolina outrage, upon which we have commented at length in another ar-ticle, took its origin in a parade of a negro militia company in a county where the inhabitants are nearly all negroes. It was one of the features of the celebration of the Cen-tennial Fourth. While this company was arading through the streets peacefully, a right of way universally conceded on such occasions, a couple of the blue-blooded in-nabitants who rank as white men came riding along in an opposite direction, and or-dered the militia company to break ranks and let them pass. The negroes very naturally refused to do so. Thereupon the white men appealed to a local Justice of the Peace. deavored to make the negro militis surrender up their arms. This they also very properly refused, as the Justice of the Peace went outside of his jurisdiction. This was sufficient provoca tion for the whites to begin a whol sale massacre of the blacks. Now the proper way to appreciate this is to imagine that, in this community, where a great majority of the people are white, a couple of drunken negroes should try to ride down one of the companies of the Second Regiment. Would that company give way? Would a ment to deliver up its arms because it refuse o give way to the two negroes? And would the negro population turn out and massacre the Second Regiment in revenge for the revolt? Finally, would any one of thes things be tolerated in a Northern commu

It has been generally believed that the American Bankrupt law required amending, but we doubt whether the following, which has been agreed upon in Congress, will help

SECTION 518. At any time after the expiration six months from adjudication of bankruptcy, or if no debts have been proved against the bankrupt, or if no assets have come to the hands of the Assignee at any time after the expiration of sixty days, and before final disposition of the cause, the bankrupt may apply to the Court for a discharge from his debt. This action shall apply in all cases om his dept.

The necessity for a change in the Bank.

rupt law has been suggested by the palpable frauds that have been worked out un It has been a common thing for men to go into court with liabilities amounting to hun-dreds of thousands of dollars and report no assets at all. The absence of any adequate punishment for fraud in bankruptcy proceedings has been the weak point of the law, but ministration could only spend what was apwho can ask for an absolute discharge, and if a bankrupt endeavors to pull through by suppressing what assets he has, and succeeds in withholding them from view for six months, then he is a free man and there is no further relief for his creditors. A liberal Bankrupt act is undoubtedly a great blessing in times like these in cases of genuine and inextricable insolvency; but these times are likewise full of temptations for men to act dishonestly and defraud their creditors, and the Bankrupt law ought to provide safe-

> When Gov. Dix was elected in 1872, and the Republicans obtained possession of the State Government, they found things in a pretty bad shape. In proof of this, read the following from the remarks of Gov. Drx, in New York City. Oct. 26, 1874.

from the remarks of Gov. Dix, in New York City, Oct. 26, 1874:

"And in the first place let me say to you briefly what we have done in the way of financial reform. Two years and a half ago when we came into power we found a deficiency of six millions and a staff in the Treasury. We have made it up. We found the Sinking Funds, which were pledged by the Constitution to the payment of the State debt, had been purloined and applied to the current expenses of the Government. A year ago I stated to the Legislature in my annual message that there were \$11,000,000 to be replaced. They have already been restored, and the Sinking Funds are now complete. During the same period the aggregate indebtedness of the State has been reduced more than \$8,000,000. If we are continued in power until the spring of 1877, the Bounty debt, amounting to \$21,000,000, will be paid off without any increase of taxation. The General-Fund debt is virtually extinguished by a Sinking Fund which now equals the whole amount; and it will be paid off as soon as the bonds fall due,—and in the course of the next four years. When the Bounty and General-Fund debts are liquidated, there will remain only the Canal debt, amounting to between \$0,000,000 and \$10,000,000. In 1877 it will probably be reduced to below \$8,000,000, and this will constitute the whole amount of the indebtedness of the State. One of the most important consequences of the reduction and liquidation of these debts will be to relieve the people of the State from the annual payment of \$4,000,000 of taxes. I think no fair man will deay that these results are most creditable to the management of our finances under a Republican Administration.

The Albany Journal says the result was even better than Gov. Dix predicted, because he did not take into account the large premium upon the Sinking-Fund investments which Republicans had made. The enormous reduction of State taxes was made by a Republican Ad. City, Oct. 26, 1874:

publicans had made. The enormous reduction of State taxes was made by a Republican Adnothing to do with the retrenchment.

nothing to do with the retrenchment. The Journal remarks:

A Democratic State Administration, when Tilber was one of the foremost men in the party, pursoined from trust funds and symmetred in a profligate minner over six millions of dollars in four years. Tilbers knew these facts thoroughly. Yet, he personally, in a public speech, claims the credit for his own Administration for this reduction of taxation. The plain truth thus convicts him of false pretenses and of imputing to himself credit for results in which he has no share at all any more than the Khan of Tartary. This single transaction reveals Tilbers as a pretender and a demagogue of the most shameless sort. He robs other men of the honor of their work faithfully done. He presents himself as a reformer in administration, when the fact is shown that he was the infimate companion of the politicians and was one of the powerful apporters of the State Administration who robbed the Treasury of six millions of dollars.

The latest "crow-eater" who has advertised his subserviency to Thiden is Heney Clay Dean, who made the grandiloquent splurge against the St. Louis candidate the night before he was nominated, and who would never—no, never—eat crow. The peculiar inconsistency of this instance is that Thiden is a clean-shirted and stiff-necked aristocrat, while Henny Clay Dean prides himself on being just the reverse. The Anamosa (Ia.) Journal, apropos of Dean's Fourth-of-July oration which he delivered in Anamosa, gives a long description of his personal appearance, from which we make the following brief extract:

An old acquaintance of Mr. Dean intimates that

nis moral nature. Due medical ambition of for religion nor the fanciful ambition of have been able to persuade him to for faccinations of true filthiness. When as Mothodist preacher, his apparent love of just as morbid and disgusting as it in

avory dish to him.

The Suez Canal Company declared its are dividend at the meeting of the stockholders on the 27th ult. The dividend was 1 88-100 frame per share, which, as the shares rate at france each, is but a trifle over one-fo per cent, which is the sole and entire a upon the investment since the enterpris begun. The total receipts for the year to be distributed among the shar During the year, 8,494 vessels, of the s measurement of 294,708 tons, passed it the capal, and the successful pass the English ship Harkson, drawing metres (about 28½ feet), is cited as processellent working order. The proposition neutralization of the canal, and for its pure proposed to the canal and the state of the proposition of the canal and for its pure proposed to the canal and the state of the canal and the canal and the state of the canal and or rather its support, by the maritime proby annual contributions in lieu of toil, as ing to their respective tonnage, is now favo discussed by both the English and French nals. This would cost England an unnual contribution of the contribution o and the other nations in proportion, as to the extent of their merchant marine.

Navy happened to the Thunderer, one of the four most powerful vessels of that navy, a scription of whose construction and armened British ironclad fleet seems to be peculiarly fortunate. In October, 1870, the Captain is dered off Cape Finistere. July 1, 1871, Agincourt struck a rock off Gibraltar. Jul 1871, the Caledonia ran ashore. Dec. 1872, the Northumberland collided with the cules. Sept. 1, 1875, the Iron Duly lided on the same day with the Vanguard Black Prince. Nov. 20, the Iron Duly, some defects in her engine, sprung a leak. 128, 1875, the Monarch collided with a lwegian merchantman and mearly sank; and comes the boller explosion on the Thunds by which thirty lives are sacrificed. So me by which thirty lives are sacrificed. So m disasters among the English fronclads are radical defect somewhere, both in English manship and workmanship.

The late Augustus HENESWAY, the Be The late Augustus Hemesway, the Boston millionaire-merchant, has bequeathed \$100.00 for c'aritable purposes. In his will he expressed the wish that it might be distributed as "much as possible among those most worthy, avoiding all such as make two paupers where there was but one before, and those with any appearance of sham,—where the managers derive pecuniary profit from the management,—my wish being it aid the worthy poor, and to assist those who as willing to assist themselves, when abie, and it smooth the last hours of the dying poor." The last wishes of Mr. Hemenway are in reality a severe but well-deserved stricture upon the severe but well-deserved stricture upon to present management of public charities, whi makes two paupers where there was one being and squanders the larger proportion of the cotributions of the charitable upon official pasioners and dead-beats.

The New Century for Women, a paper printed on the Centennial grounds in the interests of women, makes the announcement that many ladies living in the country near Philadelphia ladies living in the country near Philadelphis have agreed together to receive, each at he own house, during the summer, one or two poor children or a mother and child for a west or fortnight, and give them plain but comfessable accommodations. This kind-hearted of will be eagerly improved by the parents of the little children who are being slaughtered as fearfully by the hot weather in the Rastern cities. The New York Tvibune appeals to the farmers and owners of country-nexts near New farmers and owners of country-seats near New York to do the same. The Philadelphia prop-sition shows that the milk of human kindness is not yet entirely dried up, and that there are some green and pleasant oases which the bis-ing sun has not yet scorched.

The first State election to come of will be held in Kentucky, for members of the Legislature and Circuit Judges, on the first Monday in August. Next will follow the election in Vermont for State officers and members of the General Assembly, on the first Tuesday in September. On the first Wednesday of September will be held the California election for members at the General Assembly and of Congress. On the second Tuesday of October, besides the election in Ohio and Indiana, will be held elections in Iowa, Nebraska, West Virginia, and Georgia.

The Charleston (8. C.) Courier (Confed.) puls Illinois and Indiana "doubtful," when in fast the former is perfectly certain to give harm and Wherling 40,000 to 50,000 majority, and the latter 12,000 to 18,000 for the same candidates.
There are no doubtful States in the North s against TILDEN and HENDRICKS, except Con-

A large part of the Western Democrats do not enthuse over the nomination of Third. They are eating biled crow, and make wry face thereat, and rye months to get it down.

From present appearances the Republican will carry every Northern State except Connect

PERSONAL

PERSONAL.

Vanderbilt says he "has no intention of dying until the present railroad war is settled."

Capt. Cook, of the Yale crew, will soon write a book on rowing. His pen may yet prove to be mightler than his oar.

Mr. William M. Evarts is warmly supported for the office of Governor of New York by the New York Times and Tribune.

Prof. Goldwin Smith expects to sail for Europe in October, with the intention of spending several months in England and on the Continent.

Lawrence Barrett, the tragedian, has subscribed \$250 for the Herald Custer Monument Fund, and offers to play at one of the theatres for its benefit.

In response to a telescreptic supposes to a telescreptic supposes to a telescreptic supposes to a telescreptic supposes to a telescreptic supposes.

offers to play at one of the theatres for its benefit.

In response to a telegraphic aummons from the other side, Lord, Mandeville and his American bride salled, Wednesday, for England, in the Russian.

Bride sailed, Wednesday, for England, in the Rassia.

Miss Jewell telegraphed from the North River is her mother at Washington, offering congraintions upon the felesse of the head of the family from his position in the Cabinet.

Mrs. Louise Chandler Moulton thinks fair Field's after-dinner speech in London "had set a dull line anywhere." But was not the man with a gilttering eye rather "too numerous "?

Mr. Thomas G. Shearman says that the time is answer Francis D. Moulton's complaint does not expire until July 30. He has not yet decided whether to file an answer on hehalf of Mr. Beecher or not.

Weston made \$10,000 to \$15,000 by his first walking successes in London, but having since her beaten by a number of amateurs, and not having the discretion to retire on his savings, he is likely to lose all he has made.

The Crystal Palace, London, has paid an didends for many years, and it is now proposal to sell it, lease it, or dispose of it by lottery. Faihaps an enterprising circus-manager might de something for the establishment.

Mr. G. P. Lathrop publishes a card in the Reg. York Tribuns defending himself against the imputations made by Mr. Julian Hawthorns in our-nection with the recently-published "Study & Nathaniel Haythorne." The defense is in better taste than the attack, being confined to issue d

urpose of founding a c Dom Pedro's family n accent on the second of derivation, being beque mative village. The market pom Pedro is studying A ands it pretty hard work. George Alfred Townse terson may signalize his troducing a bill for the Those who are familiar Louisville abomination is in Mr. Watterson's co A bright editorial in the field "Execuable Shape mestion of small ve i would not be surprising thing to do with the is in his best style. He Mr. Chamberlain, the Parliament whose stron servative Government in made him suddenly fame study the London newspothe proper manner of in Disraell.

The autobiographical nean lately referred to in pears, deposited in the of twenty-one years ago, ever since. The sketch antobiography which watime, but has never been James Bairl, the bener was profoundly ignoran getting a library for his blanche to a bookseller to on being asked whether bound in Turkey, Morood imply, "Na, na; I will largow." A New York letter says society circles the forthe James O'Neil is creating

of his immense popular Francisco audiences have among the female membe lady theatre-goers at lar sensation. One local of swears by New York, say it comes to acting in. it comes to acting in . Thorne 'll play his head will have an enthusiastic will have an enthumastic colony here."

The editor of the Cincin how the phrase 'feating t of the boys said once upon unices of the people interures to a great extent. best bird in the world for fused to believe it. He was urged to assume his favorite game by eating his favorite game be but was constrained, in suark that, while he cos would admit that he did when one has to take so not for, it is called 'eating John Hughes, Captain of has been obliged to ask than against his wife. He met against his wife. He met a few days ago, and marrie, because, as he said, she a est, and good-looking. I mistake. She remained ou turning home drunk, bea was much stronger physics obliged to make complaint been sent to the House of

he now rans his cane the Centennial grounds a words "Old Virginia" ove is a native of that State, as is a native of that State, as failure of the Legislatus building, has undertaken sent at the world's show, the Old Dominon. The ho and Mr. Booth officiation eving free refreshments, and see of the establishment, whome idea of the popula house may be gathered from 12,500 visitors have register.

Grand Pacific-R. A. Grand Pacific—B. A.
C. R. Porter, Fort W
Kansas City; the Rev. A
W. Allem, Asbarn, N.
Jayne, Springfield; the E
ford... Sherman House—Je
Wia.; R. M. Strong and H.
J. Cook, Jr., Washington,
don, Kng.; H. J. T
A. Skellman, Nevada
Frankfort, Ky.; W. P.
mont House—John C. Tao
Colvin, Janesville Gastit
York; C. F. Janrriette,
San Francisco; C. T. Bep
Felton, Harting, Mis-

Grooke, McGregor, Ia.; Ja falo; Dr. Hector, New Ze man, Sweden; Alois Scho and F. Kalusal, Austria. correspondent has receive tatus of the crops, David McWilliams. As it different localities in a fair average of our per is anything but encourage

Dwight, Ill., July 1 Sin: Your note, request statement of the crops gro received some days ago; hi circuit since my return he you earlier, and I have at On the "Spencer Farm," the northeast, containing acres meadow which is got permits that to be harveste his wear, planted in corn, and and, up to this time, not been cultivated, and I this include all that will be violated. The "Grandy Comorth of the village, comendows are good thers, which ten days ago hade have the ten days ago hade have been "scald" have used the None of the corn have been have been holow; some have been have be

Special Dispatch Springpield, Ill., Ju-ceived at the Execut term of the Cook Count to the House of Correct clumsily-contrived forg forged names of John I vin, C. B. Farwall, C. H prominence. It appears by one person, or, at m stamp of illiteracy. The Sherman Veteran Presented also liarly gratifying to the aristo-whip in men of Dnam's per-tastes, when they have been teir opposition to him; and if eir opposition to him; and it wing kind of man he is above row is probably not a very un-

al Company declared its first neeting of the stockholders on a dividend was 1 88-100 france as the shares rate at about 700 to a trifle over one-fourth of 1 to the sole and entire returnment since the enterprise was all receipts for the year past ance, and the total outlay, incount, 29,737,047 france, leave ance, and the total outlay, in-secount, 29,727,047 france, lean-1,100,147 france—\$220,029 gold ted among the shareholdera 194 vessels, of the aggregate 294,708 tons, passed through the successful passage of the Harkana, drawing 8 4-100 (feet), is cited as proof of the corder. The proposition for the pport, by the maritime poutions in lieu of toll, ctive tonnage, is now favorable the English and French jor France of 1,842,000 fre

tions in proportion, accident merchant marine. arful disaster in the English to the *Thunderer*, one of the ful vessels of that navy, a defact seems to be peculiarly un-detober, 1870, the Captain foun-Finistere. July 1, 1871, the a rock off Gibraltar. July 8, Idonia ran ashore: Dec. 25, Inderland collided with the Harnoeriand collided with the Her-1875, the Iron Duke col-e day with the Vanguard and Nov. 20, the Iron Duke, by her engine, sprung a leak. Nov. Monarch collided with a Nor-tman and nearly sank; and now er explosion on the *Thundere*, lives are sacrificed. So many the English ironclads argues a

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PERSONAL

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ett, the tragedian, has subscribed aid Custer Monument Fund, and one of the theatres for its benefit. a telegraphic summons from the I Mandeville and his Americas ednesday, for England, in the

egraphed from the North River to Vashington, offering congratula-clease of the head of the family in the Cabinet.

Chandler Moulton thinks Katter speech in London "had not a re." Ent was not the man with a her "too numerous"? Shearman says that the time to. Moulton's complaint does not exb. He has not yet decided whether on behalf of Mr. Beecher or not.

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r dispose of it by lottery. Perising circus-manager might do
establishment.

George Alfred Townsend suggests that Mr. Wat-terson may signalize his advent in Congress by in-troducing a bill for the suppression of lotteries. Those who are familiar with the history of the Louisville abomination know how weak a spot this is in Mr. Watterson's cuticle.

A bright editorial in the New York Tribune, enti-

The autobiographical sketch of Harriet Marti-nean lately referred to in THE TRIBUNE was, it ap-pears, deposited in the office of the London News twenty-one years ago, and has remained there ever since. The sketch is a compendium of an

James Baird, the benevolent Scotch iron-master, was profoundly ignorant. When he was about getting a library for his new house, he gave carte blanche to a bookseller to fill up his shelves; and,

blanche to a bookseller to fill up his shelves; and, on being asked whether he would have the books bound in Turkey, Morocco, or Russia, he answered simply, "Na, na; I will jist ha" em boond in Glasgow."

A New York letter says: "Among dramatic an

A New York letter says: "Among dramatic and society circles the forthcoming appearance of Mr. James O'Neil is creating quite a sensation. Rumors of his immense popularity with Chicago and San Francisco audiences have preceded him, and both among the female members of the profession and lady theatre-goers at large he promises to be a sensation. One local dramatic authority, who swears by New York, says emphatically: 'When it comes to acting in.' Les Danicheff' Charley Thorne'il play his head off.' Meanwhile O'Neil will have an enthusiastic support from the Chicago

The editor of the Cincinnsti Commercial explains how the phrase "eating crow" originated: "One of the boys said once upon a time the foolish prejudices of the people interfered with their pleasures to a great extent. There was the crow—the best bird in the world for eating. Only people refused to believe it. He had tried the bird and

have. He was urged to dissipate prejudices by eating his favorite game bird in public, and he did, but was constrained, in justice to himself, to re-mark that, while he could eat crow, he really would admit that he did not hanker for it. So

when one has to take something that he hanker not for, it is called 'eating crow.'"

not for, it is called 'esting crow.'"

Jehn Hughes, Captain of a New York canal-boat, has been obliged to ask the police for protection against his wife. He met her in a concert-saloon a few days ago, and married her without ceremony, because, as he said, she seemed to be quiet, modest, and good-looking. He soon discovered his mistake. She remained out lat@o' nights, and, returning home drunk, beat him bratally. As she was much stronger physically than himself, he was obliged to make complaints to the police. She has been sent to the House of the Good Shepherd, and he now runs his canal-boat with a serene and plactd mind.

Mr. E. G. Booth, of Philadelphia, has not un i

Mr. E. G. Booth, of Philadelphia, has put up in the Centennial grounds a modest edifice with the words "Old Virginia" over the main entrance. He is a native of that State, and in consequence of the failure of the Legislature to provide a suitable building, has undertaken single-handed to repre-sent at the world's show the hospitable spirit of the Old Dominion. The house is onen to all comers

ient at the world's show the hospitable spirit of the Old Dominion. The house is open to all comers, and Mr. Booth officiates every day as host, dispens-ing free refreshments, and offering the convenien-tes of the establishment, which are ample, to all. Some idea of the oppularity of this hospitable house may be gathered from the fact that as many is 2,500 visitors have registered there in a single

Grand Pacific—E. A. Garlington, U. S. A.; C. R. Porter, Fort Wayne; T. F. Oakes, Kansas City; the Rev. A. G. Tyng, Peoria; G.

CHOPS.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

DWIGHT, Livingston Co., Ill., July 15.—Your correspondent has received, among other letters in answer to his inquiry concerning the present status of the crops, the following from Mr. David McWilliams. As his lands are situated in different localities in this county, it will give a fair average of our present condition, which is anything but encouraging.

Dwight, Ill., July 15.—Plowbolder—Dean Sin: Your note, requesting me to give you a statement of the crops growing on my farms, was received some days ago; but, not having made the circuit since my return home, I could not answer you earlier, and I have at length accomplished it. On the "Spencer Farm," adjoining the village on the northeast, containing 800 acres. I have 110 acres meadow which is good, and, if the weather permits that to be harvested, will have more than an average crop. The balance of the farm is, or was, planted in corn, and put in in good season; and, up to this time, not to exceed 40 acres has been cultivated, and I think 20 acres of corn would include all that will be worth harvesting in the field. The "Grundw County Farm," 11/4 miles morth of the village, contains 440 acres. The mendows are good there, About 100 acres of oats, which ten days ago bade fair to make a good crop, will not be worth harvesting; the "rait" and "scald" have used them up. The "Potter Farm," 2 miles west, containing 400 acres, has 40 acres of meadow, 80 acres, has 40 acres of meadow, 80 acres, has 40 acres of belance in corn. None of the corn has been cultivated with the plow; some of the high spots have been "heed out," where there will be a light crop. The oats will hardly pay for harvesting. The "Darlokson Farm," lying 2 miles southwest, and addening yours, contains 200 acres, and slit the crop on this farm is the twenty-five acres of meadow. The corn and oats are a failure. The "Fenn Farm," a miles southeast containing 100 acres, has the best crops, as a whole, of any place I have; it has eighty acres of corn, which, I think, will make about half a crop. The "Darby Farm," lying 8 miles south, containing 800 acres, will not average any better than the land adjoining Dwight. I consider the average I have given you a fair estimate for the south half of Grundy County, southeast part of LaSaile, the whole of Livingston, north half of McLean, Kankakee, Ford, and Iroquois Counties. I have taken considerable pains to gat

SPRINGFIELD ITEMS. ".

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
Springpield, Ill., July 16.—There has been

PLOWHOLDER.

intobiography which was written ab

American Newspapers Advised from Mutually Hostile Sources.

A Confusing Labyrinth of Contradictions, and Much Lying.

Strong Probability that the Turks Are Doing the Most of It.

A bright editorial in the New York Tribune, enti-tied "Execrable Shapes," deals with the vexed question of small vs. large feet for women. It would not be surprising if Bayard Taylor had some-thing to do with the composition of the article; it is in his best style. He admires the big-footed. Reports of a Sanguinary Battle on the West Mr. Chamberlain, the Birmingham Member of Parliament whose strong speech about the Conservative Government in a provincial School Board made him suddenly famous, has been advised to study the London newspapers and from them learn the proper manner of imputing falsehood to Mr. Disraeli. of Servia.

Certainty that the Montenegrins Have Met with Great Success.

The Dispatches All Indicating that Roumania Will Rebel.

Horrible and Heart-Sickening Turkish Tactics in Bulgaria.

THE WAR.

PARIS, July 16.—The rumors that negotiation for an armistice between Turkey and Servis have already been opened are incorrect. The powers are, however, considering the conditions which should eventually form the basis of the armistice which will be proposed when an oppor-

ROUMANIA (WALLACHIA AND MOLDAVIA). BUCHAREST, July 17.—The War Minister has introduced a bill for the mobilization of the Roumanian army and calling out the reserves. The Minister states that this is necessitated by the increasingly threatening aspect of the Servia-

MORE HORROR. BELGRADE, July 10.—Letters from Alexinatz state that the Circassians burned two Bulgarian villages near Babing Lava, murdering men and cutting children to pieces. An official report states that, fearing a Servian attack on Nova Varosch, the Turks placed Christian women and children in the intrene by the Servian fire.

RAGUSA, July 16.—News from Sclavoni sources announces that the Servians, after a desperate engagement, were defeated at Limborg, on the 14th. The Turks captured the Servian cannons and large booty, as well as their boats on the Drina, by means of which the Servians intended to invade Turkish territory. The boats were destroyed. The Servians lost 500 men and the Turks 300.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 16.—The Governor of Plewna is advancing into Servia with 2,000

CONSCANTINOPLE, July 16.—The newspaper Stamboulor announces that the Council of Ministers discussed clauses of the Constitution Saturday ANTI-TURKISH NEWS.

LONDON, July 17.—The Standard's Schabatz special says: "The Turks are in Bjelins, and surrounded by the Servian Drina army. Their capture or surrender is considered only a question of time. The Servians are preparing for an

ANTI-SERVIAN. The Standard has a special from Semlin, dated Sunday, which says: There is a rumor that Gen. Olimpics, commander of the Drina army, is a prisoner. The headquarters of the Morara army are now at Ijuprija. It can no longer be concealed that the regiments of Roumanians reagainst the Turks.

C. R. Porter, Fort wayne; T. F. Oakes, Kansas City; the Rev. A. G. Tyng, Peoria; G. W. Allen, Auburn, N. Y.; the Hon. William Jayne, Springfield; the Hon. A. P. Hyde, Hartford... Sherman House—Jonah Danforth, Oshkosh, Wis.; R. M. Strong and H. L. Patterson, Baraboo; J. Ceok, Jr. Washington, Eng.; J. Vernon, London, Eng.; H. J. Tilden, San Francisco; A. Skelman, Nevada; J. W. Berry, Frankfort, Ky.; W. P. Cutler, Boston; T. Vernon, London, Eng.; H. J. Tilden, San Francisco; C. Toender, Boston; R. L. Colvin, Janesville Gaselfix; B. Lamberson, New York; C. F. Jaurriette, Urbana; R. J. Teehan, San Francisco; C. T. Bender, Reno, Nev.; M. E. Feiton, Hastings, Minn.; O. G. McGuire, Beilvar, Miss.; Dr. S. L. Hanford, Boston; A. H. Adams, Detroit; S. W. Hawkes, Washington... Gardner House—J. M. Barrett, Baltimore; John P. Crockson, Jamestown, N. Y.; K. M. Fieles, Baltimore; N. K. Foster, Aurora, N. Y.; James French, Avon, N. Y.; L. C. Lock, Batavia, N. Y.; M. Stont and wife and Miss Stont, Farmer Village, N. Y. —Palmer House—Edwin Havidaud, Brooklyn; James L. Taylor, Ottunwa; A. L. Arundell, New Orleans; F. L. Ridgeley, St. Louis; M. L. Sullivant, Burr Oaks; George Crooke, McGregor, Ia.; James N. Scatcherd, Bulfalo; Dr. Hector, New Zeakand; Prof. Ruil Akerman, Sweden; Alois Schobs, Peter von Tunner, and F. Kalussi, Austria. against the Turks.

PAVORABLE TO SERVIA.

The Standard's Semiin correspondent has interviewed the Revolutionary Committee, who have removed to Semiin from Bucharest. The members state positively that the rising of all the Bulgarians is thoroughly arranged and will break out immediately after the first Servian victory.

The Times' Semlin dispatch, dated Sunday, says the defeat of Octaics is confirmed. He was attacked by superior forces at Florentine, but cut his way to the frentier with loss.

cut his way to the frontier with loss.

ROUMANIA'S AMBITION.

The Times Vienna special says Roumania has sent to the guaranteeing powers a memorandum explaining the unsatisfactory position in which she is placed under the Paris treaty. The memorandum says this position constitutes great danger to the peace between Roumania and Turkey, and formulates seven points upon which amendment is desired. Six of these points relate to her relations with Turkey, which, if granted, would make Roumania virtually independent. The seventhasks for the whole delta of Danube, from Tultcha for the whole delta of Danube, from Tultcha

ONE THING CONFIRMED.

A special to the Daily News recounts an interview with Prince Milan of Servia on Friday, to similar effect with that of the Times. The Prince explained the comparative inaction of Gen. Tchernayeff, who is marching northward along the eastern frontier towards Saitschar with eight battalions, to at-tack the Turkish army from Widden which is now at Ishvor. Gen. Tchernayeff holds Apalanka and Clusurapaz. No Turks have pass-ed the defile of Novibazar. The Prince says the o-operation of the Montenegrins is thorough

A special to the Nese, from Vienna, says the Montenegrins took 1,500 prisoners Saturday.

Montenegrins took 1,500 prisoners Saturday.

CONSTANTINOPLE GABBLE.

The Telegraph's Constantinople special says the Servians were defeated at Lubovic, in Bosnia, losing 200 killed and 300 wounded, and also at Ishvor, where they lost 200 killed and wounded.

EGYPTIAN TURKS.

The Standard's telegram from Alexandria says 3,000 more troops sailed for Turkey Sunday.

BNGLAND.

The Standard's Vienna special says "it is be-lieved here that England will soon take the in-itiative for an armistice."

TURKISH RETREAT.

The Turkish commander on the eastern frontier of Servia received unexpected orders on Saturday, and withdrew to Turkish territory. LITTLE MONTENEGRO. The easy success of the Montenegrins creates surprise when compared to the hard fighting of the Servians generally. It is reported that Lipnik and Metochijal were surrendered at the first

GALLANT PIGHT.

Springpield, Hill, July 16.—There has been received at the Executive Office a document purporting to be a petition for the pardon of George Smith, convicted of larceny at a recent, term of the Cook County Court, and sentenced to the House of Correction. The petition is a clumsily-contrived forgery, and contains the forged names of John Wentworth, Mayor Colum, C. B. Farwell, C. H. Reed, and others of prominence. It appears to have been gotten up by one person, or, at most, two, and bears the samp of illiteracy.

The Standard's Vienna dispatch says the Turks have crossed the Timok at two places.

Riots are feared at Belgrade in consequence of the Government's reticence. Milan and Bistics are accused of treachery, even by Russia. The Prince Milan has written to the Czar, asking his intervention toward the mitigation of the brutalities practiced by members of the Russian ambulance sanitary proactions.

22,000 Turks leave Softs on Sunday to reinforce THE WAR.

The Journal de St. Petersburg denies that Prince Milan has asked Russia to intercede for THE PRINCE OF SERVIA.

The Times correspondent telegraphs from Parakin on the 14th inst.: "I had an interview with Prince Milan to-day. He denies that Servia is the tool of Russia. On the contrary, Russia is the tool of Russia. On the contrary, Russia advised Servia against war. War has arisen because Servia believes prosperity is impossible under the Turkish Administration." He does not look to diplomacy now, but to arms. He believes Servia will be victorious. He does not ask any power to assist, but expects that no Christian States will take part against her. She will fight to the death for her rights.

death for her rights.

WHOM SHALL WE BELIEVE?

The Times' Parakin special, dated the 16th inst., says: "Belgrade telegrams are untrustworthy. There was no great battle between Osman Pacha and Gen. Leschjanin on Wednesday. Both sides are preparing."

PERHAPS THIS IS THE TRUTH, APTER ALL.

The Times' Constantinople correspondent sends the following by way of Odessa, Sunday: "Contrary to Turkish official bulletins, dispatches received at the embassies report that the Servians have surrounded and bombarded the Neui Bazar. Gen. Tchernayeff was victorious the Neui Bazar. Gen. Tchernayeff was victorious at Akpalauka and Cheirkeny, and threatened Sophia. The Montenegrins have advanced within one hour's distance of Mostar. The communications from the frontier to the sea at Klek are open to them. The Times' Ragusa special says the town of Metochija has hoisted the white flag. The population to the westward of Lake Scutari have risen."

Scutari have risen."
THE SCUTARI TURKS.
The Governor of Scutari has ordered the conion of the entire population to attack the

LONDON, July 16 .- The Observer of to-day states that the rumor that the stolen painting of the Duchess of Devonshire, by Gainsborough, had been recovered, is unfounded.

had been recovered, is unfounded.

THE TRUNDERRE.

LONDON, July 17.—Thirty-four of the crew of the Thunderer are dead.

LONDON, July 16.—The steamships Wieland, from New York, and Circassian, from Montreal, have arrived out.

LONDON, July 16.—Advices from Malta announce that the United States corvette Alericalled for China on the 14th inst.

Madrid, July 16.—Congress, after a long and stormy debate, has passed a vote of confidence in the Ministry, 211 against 26.

OMAHA, Neb., July 16.—Passengers who arrived from the East at a late hour last night report that the night before, during a heavy storm a curvert was washed out 6 miles west of Ottum wa, Ia., into which a heavily-loaded freight train ran at high speed, completely demolishing killing Nelson Burt, engineer, and Kerfman it, killing Nelson Burt, engineer, and Kerfman, fireman, and seriously injuring a brakeman. A passenger train due a few moments later at that place escaped all injury.

Last night, at 11:30, some one pulled the bolt out of the bottom switch at Atkinson, Ia., and opened it, doubtless to throw the passenger train from the track. Fortunately it stopped at Atkison, and the rate of speed was slow when it started cut. The engine was detached, and the engineer alone elightly injured.

Springfield, Ill., July 16.—In the short but severe storm vesterday, a house in the north part of town was unroofed, and a couple of telegraph poles in the same vicinity were split apart.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

PECRIA, Ill., July 16.—This morning about 3 o'clock an express train on the Chicago, Burlingo'clock an express train on the Chicago, Burling-ton & Quincy ran over a man named Martin Briver, on the bridge over the Kickapoo Creek. He was drunk, and was trying to cross the bridge. His head, both arms, and both legs were severed from the body, and were scattered on and under the bridge, while pieces of fiesh and blood were carried as far as 200 yards by the wheels of the train. He was about 45 years old, a covery arms by occupation, and leaves one shild, a boy about 10 years old.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Lincoln, Ill., July 16.—The body of Martin morning. It was found in a drift about 100 yards below where he was drowned, as reported in Scturday's TRIBUNE. The funeral took place at the residence of his father at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Coroner's verdict was "Accidental drowning." Spitley was found in Salt Creek at 3 o'clock this

A MYSTERY.

St. Louis, Mo., July 16.—The dead body of James Woodman was found in a skiff in the Missouri River, near Sibley, Clay County, Friday last. Woodman's head had a bullet-hole in it, indicating that he had been murdered.

Pauperism in 1875—The State at the Centennial—Bitten by a Rattlesnake—Gathering of Pioneers.

Special Correspondence of The Tribune.

Lansing, Mich., July 15.—The annual reports of the Superintendents of the Poor for 1875 is now published. The total number of inmates now published. The total number of immates of Poor-Houses was 5,282; in 1871 there were but 8,156,—thus showing an increase four times greater than the increase of population. Four hundred and fifty-nine insane persons were immates of Poor-Houses during the year; ideas, 222; blind, 61; mutes, 21. Total cost of maintaining the Poor-Houses, \$207,686.46; average cost per week for each pauper, \$2.19. Medical attendance was paid for at the caprice of physicians. per week for each pauper, \$2.19. Medical attendance was paid for at the caprice of physicians. Bay County, with an average of 10.72 paupers, paid \$600 for medical attendance, while Washtenaw, with an average of 116.56, paid but \$52. Twenty-six thousand and seventy-four were temporally relieved, at a cost of \$206,325.70. A catalogue of the products of Michigan on exhibition at the Centennial is published, which makes a good show in numbers. There are exhibition at the Centennial is published, which makes a good show in numbers. There are 1,115 specimens of trees and shrubs, including samples of fifty species of seeds and cones; 158 specimens of copper and silver, in all the phases in which they are found; 121 specimens of iron ore. The Wyandotte Rolling Mill exhibits 58 specimens of manufactured iron. There are 37 samples of salt; 374 Indian relies; and 54 manuscript reports of schools, colleges, State institutions, public law and Government societies, etc.

tations, public law and Government societies, etc.

Mrs. Barber, of Ovid, was bitten by a rattlesnake July 3. Her mouth and back turned
perfectly black in a few minuies; but her physician administered powerful antidotes, and
packed her in salted mud, and she is now in a
fair way to recover.

A pleasant gathering of 100 relatives and old
pioneers, neighbors of C. C. Darling, of this
city, who was one of the early settlers here,
was held at the residence of his son,—the occasion being the 76th birth-day of the old gentleman.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 17.—For the Upper Lake region, the Upper Mississippi, and Lower-Mississippi Valley. warmer, southeast to southwest winds, clear or fair weather, and stationary or slowly-falling barometer.

or slow ly-falling Darometer.

LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 18.

Time. | Bar. | Thr Hu. | Wind. | En. | Weather 6:55a m. 30.01 75 72 S. E. fresh ... Fair 11:18a m. 30.01 77 60 E. fresh ... Clear 2:00p m. 30.02 77 60 E. fresh ... Clear 3:58p m. 50.02 77 65 E. fresh ... Clear 0:00p m. 50.02 75 76 S. E. fresh ... Clear 0:18p m. 50.01 75 76 S. E. fresh ... Clear Maximum thermometer, Si. Minimum, 70.
GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.
CHICAGO, July 18-Midnight.
Stations. | Bar. | Thr. | Wind. | Rain | Weather.

WASHINGTON.

Energetic Efforts Being Made to Retain Mr. Pratt in Office.

Mr. Bristow to Be Questioned No Further Regarding Cabinet Secrets.

The Mississippi Committee Putting the Finishing Touch on a 1,700-Page Report.

BRISTOW. HE WILL NOT HE QUESTIONED ON CABINET SECRETS.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

Washington, D. C., July 16.—Proctor Knott says he does not intend to recall Gen. Bristow to Cabinet matters, though he may be called on other points. It seems that Gen. Bristow said to the Committee when here, that he should not feel at liberty to answer their questions in regard to what passed upon official matters be-tween the President and himself, even if the latter should give his consent, since he held that the privilege which protected communications between the President and his Cabinet was not merely personal, but involved grave questions of public policy, which neither the President nor any member of his Cabinet had a right to

waive.

It is regarded as critain here,
both by friends of the President and those of
Gen. Bristow, that the latter will not change his
course toward the Committee on account of the
President's letter, and that when it was written
there could have been no expectation that he
would, since, at the time of the Cabinet discussion over this and kindred subjects, the points
of which discussions were given to the press
from the White House, it became known that
Gen. Bristow took very strong ground in favor
of resisting the eneroachments of the Democratic
House, and in favor of treating all communications between the President and his Cabinet
officers as privileged, and that he then announced his purpose never to answer regarding
such matters before any committee.

ness will allow, it will be reported in the Senate to-morrow. The House has yielded, as it has been reported it would, both that portion of the bill reorganizing the army, and that part reducing and fixing pay. These main portions of legislation, together with all minor matters of legislation contained in the bill, are to be submitted to a Board which is to report next December. The Board is to consist of two members of the House, two Senators, the Secretary of War, and two officers of the army, one a line officer and the other from the staff.

THE OTHER STICKERS.

The Conference report on the Sundry Civil bill has been written out. The House yielded, its legislation abolishing various supervisors and registers of election. This has, special reference to the election law in New York and throughout the Southern States. The dead-lock on the Legislative bill still continues and prospects do not seem as good as has been reported for on agreement. The same is true of the Consular and Diplomatic bill.

NOTES AND NEWS. I. RUSSELL JONES ON GEN. HURLBUT.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, July 16.—The following resolution was unanimously adopted by the House Committee of Civil Service on Saturday, in the Committee of Civil Service on Saturday, in the absence of Gen. Huribut:

Resolved, That the several communications from J. R. Jones, directed to the Committee on Civil Service, be returned to him, as we regard the same to be improper, irrelevant, and in bad taste, and should not be received by the Committee because they relate entirely to personal matters foreign to the subject matter under investigation by the Committee.

the subject matter under investigation by the Committee.

IMPEACHMENT.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—Evans, the witness the Senate is waiting for to complete the evidence in the impeachment, was delayed yesterday by a railroad accident in Kanasa, and cannot reach here to testify before Wednesday. A number of Senators favor going on tomorrow.

THE PACIFIC RAILROAD BILL.

To the Western. Associates Press.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 16.—The impression seems to be extending that no action will be taken on the House Pacific Railroad bill this session, as some Senators are of the opinion that, if passed, it would be set aside by the Supreme Court on the ground that it impairs a contract, and takes away vested rights. It is probable, therefore, that no bill on this subject will be reached before adjournment, unless it be that matured in the Senate Railroad Committee.

mittee.

MISSISSIPPI.

The testimony taken by the Special Committee of the Senate who recently returned from Mississippi makes 1,700 pages. Senators Boutwell, McMillen, and Cameron, of Wisconsin, have begun the preparation of their report, in which they will show that gross outrages have been committed upon blacks, and that many have been causelessly slaughtered. The minority Senators, Bayard and McDonald, will give their views, to the effect that the outrages and other crimes are attributable to maladministration of the government of that State, Gov. Ames, when in authority, having armed the colored militia against the whites, thus provoking collisions.

COOPER LARK, LARAME PLAINS, Wyo. Ter., July 12, 8:30 a. m. (on the train, bound from California for home, at Lawrence, Kan.)—I have just now witnessed the rising of an army of the pestilential grasshoppers from the Laramie

Plains so dense in the air as to dim the sun. I have watched their movements until I saw they were moving southeastward. Now, as these grasshoppers are known to always come from the West into the Western States, I am satisfied that the plains and valleys of the Rocky Mountains, and the Rattlesnake and Black Hills, are their breeding country, whence they migrate to devastate the country in the Mississippi Valley. I have taken pains to inquire as to their migration west of the Rocky Mountains, and learn that they do migrate in that direction; the sage-bush country is too poor for their appetites.

tion; the sage-bush country is too poor for their appetites.

I would suggest that patriotic citizens of sections in the West where the 'hopper's enemy, the parasitic fly, is known to infest the hopper, should immediately forward, say, one pound of infected hoppers, per mail or express, to each Postmaster on the Union Pacific Railroad through the Laramie Plains, from Laramie to Green River Stathion, to distribute on the Plains; and thus massacre the enemy in his own country, and, by such flank movement, put an end to their devastations. Would it not be cheaper than countributions after the devastations are committed?

The grass here is now drying up : so they leave

cheaper than contributions after the devased tions are committed?

The grass here is now drying up; so they leave for the green, fruitful fields of the rich farms and orchards of the border States east of the Rocky Mountains, after having deposited their eggs in this dry, parched soil,—a chore they neglect not to make a business of before they bid good-by to their native country, and for the laudable purpose of keeping up their cursed immigration.

George W. HATCH.

SPORTING NEWS.

HAND-BALL. On hand-ball, James Feron vindicated himself yesterday. He played magnificently at Car-mody & O'Malley's Ball-Court, corner of Franklin street and Chicago avenue. It was the second series of games between Carmody and Feron against Hall and Cuddihy, for \$200 a side. Ald. O'Brien was the scorer. The alley was packed. All played a fine game.

The game commenced at 3:30 p. m. Owing to the fact that James Feron had a big record

said the showman, rolling the last words under his tongue.

He led the way to a glass case, and, taking off the top, disclosed a snake about 5 feet long:

"'Ere's yer South American bow constructor which do not eat his prey but surrounds theirselves around him and squashes him to death you have heard of snakes having feet but he has claws which he socks into a tree and winds theirselves around it."

The snake darted his fangs out, but looked sleepy and hungry.

Beside the snake was a glass case containing a very bad piece of paper work and labeled "a mummy." It was a fearful fraud. The rest of the show was limited to four mostleys, a prairie dog, two owls, and an ant-enter, "which with his pruhensile nose attracts the ant from his hole in his native wilds and gobbles him up and has been forwarded for this show at great expense."

asked the reporter, looking around for the savages.

"Right in this 'ere panorams, sir; look in that hole and you see the beauties of civilization in the finest landscapes in the world, and wild Indians scaping their enemies after the manner of their kind."

"Where is the box trick?" asked the reporter, looking at an advertisement of such a performance.

"The man got tired of working for 10 cents, and went to Philadelphia, where he can get a quarter," said the showman.

And the reporter walked out. But it only cost 10 cents to see the show.

The Action of the Common forces in the common force Their loss will not reach over \$5,000, and is fully covered by insurance in Rastern companies. Alexander Blair loses about \$2,000 upon his stock of chairs and manufacturing machimery, nearly three-fourths of which was burned in No. 48, the remaining fourth consisting of damage done by water and heat to a stock of fine chairs stored in the adjoining building, No. 46. Fortunately the firm had taken the precaution to keep thick iron doors between the two buildings, thereby preventing the entire destruction of their stock, and perhaps of the cutting block in the fire last night. His stock is

ALL FOR TEN CENTS.

A Crude Specimen of the Chatham Street

On the north-steep of the Chatham Street

On the control of the Chatham Street

On the Chatham Street

On the control of the Chatham Street

On the control of the Chatham Street

On the Chatham Street

On the control of the Chatham Street

On the Chatham

CRITICAL TESTS.

They Were Given by the Cente nial Agricultural Jury at the Field Trials.

The "Kirby," "Wheeler," and "Burdick" Machines Again in the Van.

their old, well-tried, and true bends, t by, Burdick, and Wheeler Respert and M and the new, superb Gordon binder, ch among the agricultural machines of the

Adipous Preservation of Human Bodies.

Clisics (Ia.) Beraid.

Some fourteen years ago two shidren of Mr. Calvin Upton, aged 5 and 7 years respectively, died of scarlet fever and were buried on the lot now vacant, corner Fourth street and Second avenue. It was at first intended to remove the bodies to the East, and to preserve them the interior of jeach coffin was lined with the top being soldered in order to make it sittight. The coffins were buried deep, and were list upon the solid lineatons rock which under lies the soil in that neighborhood. A few days ago Mr. Upton decided to have the bodies of his children removed to Springdale Cemetery, and to this and the coffins were disinterred and were found to be remarkably well preserved—but un usually heavy—so heavy, in fact, that it requires two men to lift each of the little coffins. The fact did not at first attract attention, however, and the bodies were duly interred in the cemeter without being examined. A day or two after the second interment, one of our physician learned of the peculiar fact attaching to the little coffins, and through his arging Mr. Upton per mitted the coffins to be taken up and opened were greatly astonished to notice the good of preservation within the caskets. The fact tures were white and regular in form. It clothing was undecayed, and even sor natural flowers which were placed in one the hand upon the peaceful breast were as fresh appearance as when they were placed to one the hand upon the peaceful breast were as fresh appearance as when they were placed there for the hand upon the peaceful breast were as fresh appearance as when they were placed there for the physicians were still further astonished by it discovery that the bodies, by some chemistics, had been transformed into a his substance resembling white scape. The fact when touched, we were told, "felt physicians were still further actonished by the second for the property of the physicians were still further actonished by the substance resembling white scape. The fact physi discovery that the bodies, by some characteristics, had been transformed into a hase substance resembling white soap. The face, when touched, we were told, "felt just like soap," and the unusual weight of the caskets indicated that a sort of petrilactics had also taken place. No extended examination of the remains was made, in deference to the friends of the dead children, and the bodies were again consigned to the grave. It is supposed that the caskets were some time sirtight, but that finally the lime water forced its way inside, and by one of those curious chesical processes peculiar to Mature's inhoratory produced the results noted.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Millions of Bottles of Burnett's Coccalinates been sold during the last twenty years, and the public have rendered the verdict that is in the best hair-dressing in the world.

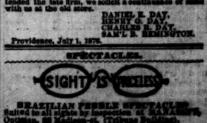
PIRM CHANGES. NOTICE

The subscriber, having purchased of S. S. Springer his interest in the store property formerly occurring by Day, Springer & Co., has snoothed with himself his cone and Samuel B. Hemington, for the purpose of continuing the floor and grain business, of the cut stand, to and 100 Dyer-st., under the firm name of Day, Special Co.

Providence, July 1, 1676.

DISSOLUTION.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.



o establishment.

rop publishes a card in the New
rop published in conrecently-published "Study of
rome." The defense is in better
ttack, being confined to issues of

Principal Characteristics of the Loan Market Last Week.

The Foduce Markets Less Active—Pork Fasier—Lard and Meats Steady.

eral Decline in Breadstuffs, with

### FINANCIAL.

estion is more frequently asked among men and bankers nowadays than the in-wlong the unprecedented duliness is to that now marks every department of finance. There are some who take, as they one for ten years past, a gloomy view of the sand there are others who predict, as they one four times a year since the panic, that season" will see us on the mend.

If the is, that, when good times
they will steal on us as imperceptibly as
and another truth is, that, through all the
owadays about failures, and losing money.

If the control of property, the people are
ty growing richer. The wealth of a nation,
and A. Wells has said in one of his reports, is
mightly river. It flows on to the soa, gathertume as it goes, is not greatly accolerated by
the, nar much retarded by droughts. The
mass of the people have been at work during
at three years, adding something to the wealth
astion. Chicago has grown in population, in
and stores, in manufactures and business.

Is and stores, in manufactures and business.

Is we begin to speculate all do so, and when
eculation breaks down, and the few who are ionable now to talk about the hard times, quence, capitalists, who are the least en-g or noute class in the community, are their money, refusing to put it into real esprices so low that they will lament the lost all the rest of their lives; it has become the on to discourage all forms of new enterprise, agh among them are many which a bold pra-e would nourish; in this way the sentiment of on has been carried to as victous an extent as ars before 1873. It is time for our santa, business-men, and capitalists to begin find out that they are not so badly reas they imagined, and for them to begin again use their capital instead of hoarding it like miocal loan market was very dull during the

ger D. R. Hale, of the Chicago Clear-

week last 204, 198.03 \$1,778 955.88 OR IS THERE TO BE, A PANIC IN BAN PRANCISCO!

ndous decline in the San Francisco stock market, in the bonanza stocks alone ing a shrinkage of \$16,000,000 in \$48,000, interests, has given rise to reports of a California. The New York Horald has

socia, have no especial reason to hold up the market. Insidectine in silver, with the other causes ansmed, has an something to do with the late decline in prices. A cw heavy dealers, who operate generally as sers, taking advantage of circumstances, have been browing the stock on the market and selling short or some time mar, and have recursed prices to the oint considered bed-rock, but have new begun to il, and in consequence stocks have varied but little at three days past. Faise reports have been circulated bout the sinces and frightened hind holders. Many he had stocks carried on margins have been sold out, and one or two brokers who bought long are somewhat rippied, but otherwise no damage has been reported, as itself market is expected when the usual reaction keep lace. James Keene, Mark McDollaid, Jasper GDomald, D. E. Scouled, the leadings ocars, have ten large purchager to-day of the bonanas and other celes, and the market has been very firm, with an up-

rard tendency.

In its financial article the Herald describes the mattion of Mr. Keene, the Jay Gould of California freet, and forceshadows a life-and-death struggle setween him and Flood & O'Brien. It says:

n mut and rance of orened. It says to the control of the Pacific coast that a financial crisis has a deemed improbable for two or three months, it is number of speculators have been heavily the market in the expectation of a crash, these we hear mentioned the name of Mr. who is described as the Jay Gould of San Franch who is described as the Jay Gould of San Franch who is described as the Jay Gould of San Franch who is described as the Jay Gould of San Franch who has been conspicuous as a large seller of a speculative stocks, on the sileged grounds and of the maines are receding from the maximum

A LIVING PROFIT.

An exception, of a rather grim character, to the general depression of business is to be found in the high rates of profit paid by the cameterles of Edinburg. The Edinburg Southern Cometery has declared a dividend and bonus for the past year of Edinburg Western Cemetery has announced 12% per cent, as compared with 10 per cent, and the Edinburg Cemetery Company pays 15 per cent.

THE DECREASE IN BUSINESS.

LD AND GREENBACKS.

PORBIGN EXCHANGE. PORRIGHT RECHANGE. 1819 day. 1819 da CITY AND COUNTY BONDS.

Cago City 7 9 et. bonds. 10836

cago City 7 9 et. bonds. 10836

cago City 7 9 et. sewerage 10836

cago City 7 9 et. water ioan 10836

cago City 7 9 et. water ioan 10836

cago City 7 9 et. bonds 10836

E Gounty 7 9 et. bonds 1093

or insurance Company (ex. div.). 125
For of Commerce (ex. div.). 125
For Gas-Light & Coke Company. 120
Litin stock (edd). 35
Litin stock (acrip). 25

BY TELEGRAPH.

New York, July 15.—Gold steady throughouthe day at 1143/6/1111/2, closing at the latter figure Governments closed strong.

Railway mortages frm.

State bunds quiet and nominal.

ine ranging from % to 2%, the latter in decrease of earnings of \$17,000 the first week in July and the pressure of sales. The weak-ness of Michigan Central affected Lake Shore, and large blocks of this stock were pressed on the market at interval, causing a decime from 55%@54%. The changes outside of these two stocks were only ½@½ per cent. Western Union started off firm, and sold up to 71% on payment of the dividend, but subsequently became weak, and declined to 70½. After the second call the general market was weak, but later there was the recovery of ½ per cent for Michigan Central, Lake Shore, and Western Union. Just previous to the close stocks became firmer, and prices recovered ½@½ per cent. The greatest improvement was in St. Paul preferred, Michigan Central, and Western Union. The market closed dell and lower, except Erie, which showed a better feeling. Transactions aggregated 76,860 shares, of which 6,200 were Western Union, 3,300 St. Paul, 4,300 File, 20,500 Lake Shore, and 16,700 Michigan Central.

ral.
The weekly bank statement is as follows: Loan ecrease, \$2,072,200; specie, decrease, \$1,2100; legal-tenders, increase, \$1,296,300; depos, increase, \$463,400; circulation, decrease 121,300; reserve, increase, \$30,050.
Money market easy at 2@2½.
Customs receipts, \$174,000.
The Assistant Treasurer disbursed \$260,000.
Clearings, \$24,000,000.
Storling, 80 days, 488%, 488%; sight, 490%.

COMMERCIAL.

es of produce in this city du

1876. | 1875. | 1876. | 1875. 10,745 38,181 181,064 41,144 40... 830 100,000 190 190 325, 831 76, 714 117, 330 7,693 3, 697 220 123, 750 100 163, 638 30 195 Withdrawn from store on Friday for city

spring, 70 cars No. 3 de, 33 cars rejected do, 3 cars no grade (206 wheat); 4 cars No. 1 corn, high-mixed do, 194 care and 11,200 be 5,800 bu rejected do, 28 cars no grade (434 corn); jected do, 3 cars no grade (42 oats); 1 car No. rye, 6 cars No. 2 do, 1 car rejected do, 1 car no grade do; 3 cars No. 2 barley. Total (694 cars), 289,000 bu. Inspected out: 35, 340 bu wheat, 129, 404 bu

corn, 46, 713 bu oats. preadstuffs and live stock at this point during the past week, and for the corresponding weeks ending as dated:

July 8, 1876. 40,091 351,030 847,221 348,621 16,128 14,520 63,516 15,402 July 17, 1875, 38, 551 590, 630 774, 010 159, 720 445 63, 701 14, 322 Reccipts—
Fiour. bris.
Wheat, bu.
Corns, bu.
Oora, bu.
Oora, bu.
Rye, bn.
Barley, bu.
Live hops, No.
Satile. No.
Shigments—
Flour, bris.
Wheat, bu.
Corn, bu. 49, 297 35, 688 253, 641 191, 498 263, 644 494, 643, 645 25, 25, 25, 13, 739 1,658 24, 659 25, 645 26, 419 17,000 13, 751 82,085 825,233 811,024 219,721 The following were the experts from New York or the weeks ending as dated:

July 15, July 8, July 17, 1876. 1878. 1878. 1875. ... 8,700 13,900 32,145 669,660 417,500 331,395 215,000 Saturday, as is not uhusual for the closing day of the week; and rather more dull than consistent with strength. There was not much demand in any destrength. There was not much demand in any department, with a considerable increase in the aggregate of receipts. The feeling in grain was very much unsettled, few operators having any condence in an advance, while fearing a reaction from the recent drop in prices. Hence an undecided style of trading, those who did operate buying in one breath and selling in the next, or vice versa. The shipping movement was decidedly dull.

The position of the dry-goods market was essentially the same as noted on the earlier days of the week. There was an absence of activity, orders

week. There was an absence of activity, orders being restricted to small quantities for reassort-ment. Groceries were moving with some freedom, almost unprecedentedly active demand of the past few weeks stocks in the hands of distributors have become reduced to exceedingly small dimensions, and the course of prices continues upward. Quotations were advanced an \*@ \*\*gc on Saturday.

and the course of prices continues upward. Quotations were advanced an 1/2 1/2 c on Saturday. Strups and molasses are working firmer, in sympathy with sugars. Coffees remain in a very quiet state, but are firm. Rice was in good demand at full figures. For teas, starch, soaps, and other lines, there was a steady feeling. In the butter market no decided change was apparent, prices, under a well sustained demand, ruling about steady. Cheese was quoted quiet and easy. Dried fruits remain inactive. There was a light demand for fish at Friday's prices. Coal and wood remain inactive. Bagging was in better demand and ruled firm. Oils, paints, and solors were unchanged.

Lumber was quiet at both yards and docks. The offerings of cargoes were small, and buyers were holding back, as usual on Saturdays, and prices have undergone no change since Friday, when, it appears, concessions were made on piece stuff. The retail business continues small, and there is little doing at the yards except in the way of preparing for the fall trade. Iron was dull and unsettled again, the card established in the spring having been discounted by some of the manufacturers. Wool was in little better request and tolerably steady. Seeds continue inactive, timothy being mostly tafked about, but no one appears ready to buy new while there is any uncertainty in regard to the coming crop. Light hides were firm under a good demand and unchanged. The crop reports from Illinois were not so promising, the corn in nearly all the broomcorn sections having been injured by the wet weather. Green fruits were selling fairly at stronger prices for most varieties. Poultry and eggs were unchanged.

Lake freights were dull and easy at the recent deux has all for

Lake freights were dull and easy at the recent decline, at 11/4c for corn and 11/4c for outs, by sail to Buffalo. Rail freights were quiet and unchanged, agents asking 20c to New York, 13c to Philadelphia, 171/4c to Baltimore, and 25c to Boston per 100 hs. Through rates by lake and rail were quoted at 10c for corn and 101/4c for wheat to New York, and 12c on corn to New England points. Freight engagements were reported for 75, 600 ba corn.

PORBIGN IMPORTATIONS.

Received at Chicago customs July 15: Burley & Tyrrell, 37 packages earthenware. Duties collected, \$1, 831.83.

GRAIN IN SIGHT.

The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain, comprising the stocks in granary at the principal points of accumulation at lake and sesboard ports. In

New York..... 2, 180, 729 Albany....... 15,000 Buffalo....... 326, 427

Turther advance. There was no special change in the tone of advices from other points. Summer-packing is unusually active. The total number of hogs packed in this city since March 1 is 703, 702 head, against about 400,000 for same time last year.

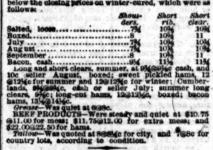
The Daily Commercial Report gives the following as the advanced of marchine and the state of the advanced of marchine and marchine.

. 75. . . 216, 491 235, 673 47, 054 30, 234, 793 266, 811, 065 wing are the returns of packers and ware-

245 Total pork, bris. . : 41,601 med, tcs.... 25,309 39,975 11,708 14,594

30, 641, 900 d early, and ad-

Prime mess pork was nominal at \$15,90@17.00 the do at \$14.75@15.00.



BREADSTUFFS. Flow Was very dull and quotably weak, but there was little inducement to holders to offer concessions, as been were out of the market. Sales were limited to 100 bris winters and 30 bris sys flour on private to 100 bris winters and 50 bris rys flour on private terms; and 400 bris spring extras, partly at \$5.00 £5.25. Total, 550 bris. The market closed quiet at the fellowing range of prices: Choice winters, \$6.25 £7.25; medium winters, \$5.500£.00; choice spring extras, \$5.00£5.50; medium do, \$4.70£5.00; shipping extras, \$4.25£4.75; choice patents, \$6.50£7.50; common do, \$5.75£6.00; sour springs, \$5.00£7.50; common do, \$5.75£6.00; sour springs, \$6.50£7.50; common do, \$2.75£2.00; sour springs, \$6.50£7.50; common do, \$6.75£2.00; sour springs, \$6.50£2.00; sour springs, \$6.50£7.50; common do, \$6.75£2.00; sour springs, \$6.50£7.50; sour springs, \$6.50£7.50; sour springs, \$6.50£7.50; sour springs, \$6.50£7.50; sour springs, \$6. for a lot of damaged on track.

Corn-Meal-Coarse was nominal at \$18.25@16.50 per contrack.

coused an advance of 500-75c per ton. Sales were made of 30 tons at \$9.2569. 50 free on board cars, and \$8.00 for a lot of damaged on track.

\*\*Ovn-Medi-Coarse was nominal at \$16.25616.50 per ton on track.

WHEAT—Was less sotive, and declined 156-2c per bu, closing that much below the latest prices of Friday. The public advices from Liverpool did not indicate any special change, but private telegrams quoted further weakness, and consols were stronger, which was accepted as a proof that English disquiet over the Turkish question is dying out. New York was reported "moderately fair request." but with common wheat, and the second of the seco

August at 60c, and September at 72c. No sales were reported.

CORN—Was quiet, and rather weak declining 14c% from the closing prices of Friday. Liverpool was quoted from the closing prices of Friday. Liverpool was quoted weak, and New York duil, while the receipts here were nearly double those of the previous day, while there was less demand here for alignment, little being wanted except high mixed. There was not much news, and apparently few orders, from the country, and local operators were bearishy disposed, though there were not many free sellers, as the condition of the growing croply yet a subject of much anxiety. Seller August opened at 464c, sold up to 484c, and declined to 464c or the close. Seller September sold at 496 a47c, and seller the month or cash No. 2 sold at 454c, 464c, and lelosing at the inside. High mixel closed at 47c axied. Cash sales were reported of 28, 400 bu high mixed at 47c4474cc; 1,000 bu new do at 414cs 13.4 400 bu No. 2 at 454c446cc; 37,600 bu rejected at 4664cc, and strack; and

22,00@23.0 and short fencis LIVE STOCK.

220 .14, 992 27, 455

s in fair flesh, weigh-

BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. LIVERPOOL. July 15-11:30 a. m. -Flour-No. 1, 248; Liverrool, duly 15-11:30 a. in. -pross-No. 1, 248; No. 2, 218 6d.

Grain-Whest-Winter, No. 1, 9s 10d; No. 2, 9s 6d; spring, No. 1, 9s 4d; No. 2, 8s; white, No. 1, 9s 9d; No. 2, 9s 6d; club, No. 1, 10s 2d; No. 2, 9s 9d. Corn-No. 1, 25s 9d; No. 2, 25s 3d. Provisions-Pork, 82a. Lard, 50s.

AMERICAN CITIES.

AMERICAN CITIES.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

New York, July 15.—Grain—Spring wheat—Only a very moderate trade, and the market still irregular and unsettled; common to poor soft lots heavy and lower; strictly prime scarce and firmly held; sales of 121,000 but 85@90c for No. 3 Chicago, 85@90c for inferior to good No. 3 Chicago, 85@90c for inferior to good No. 3 Chicago, 85@90c for inferior to good No. 3 Chicago, 81.05 for good No. 2 Chicago, 81.05 for white Western. Rye dull and nominal, at 60@70c for Western. Rye dull and nominal, at 60@70c for Western. Rye dull and nominal, at 60@70c for Western. Corn emsier to purchase, with less business doing for both export and home use; sales of 85,000 bu, including New York inspection. Western mixed at 50c; for ne grade, 51@52c; for steamer mixed. 54@55c; for mixed, 50c; for No. 1 and ungraded Western mixed. 56@57c; 58c for ungraded yellow Western, and 45@52/sc for hot and heated Western mixed. Oats lower, with a little more business reported; sales of 61,000 bu at 25@40c for mixed Western, and 43@44c for white Western, New York inspection; at 25c for rejected; 33c for No. 2; 32 @55c for No. 2 white; 33c for No. 1; 37c for 11, 500 bu No. 2 Chicago, and 38c for 12, 000 bu No. 2 Milwankee.

York hispection; at 25e for rejected; 33e for No. 2; 32 
@33e for No. 2 white; 33e for No. 1; 37e for 11, 500 bu No. 2 Chicago, and 38e for 12, 000 bu No. 2 Milwankre. Ocean Freights—Pretty good business in berth room and rates again very firm; in charter room only a small movement; rates firm.

Provisions—Pork higher and firm, with a limited business; sales 160 bris new meas on the spot at \$20, 209 
20, 30; also 1, 250 bris for August at \$20, 20; at the second call for July \$20, 10 bid and \$20, 25 asked; for August \$20, 15 bid and \$20, 20 asked; for October \$20, 20 bid and \$20, 30 asked; for October \$20, 20 bid and \$20, 30 asked; for October \$20, 20 bid and \$20, 30 asked. Cut meats in moderate request at steady prices; middles quiet and steady at 10%c for Western long clear. Lard very firm, and fully 17%c per 100 lbs better, closing, however, with a reaction of 7%c per 100 bs from besh figures of the day; light trade in cash lofs and speculative dealings; moderate sales; 340 fee prime steim on spot at \$11,00,311, 30, closing at \$11,30; also 3,250 tes for August at \$11,356,211,42%. closing at \$11,37; 3,500 tes for September at \$11,456,11.50, closing at \$11,47%, and 500 tes for October at \$11,626,1.50, closing at \$11,47%, and 500 tes for October at \$11,626,11.50, closing at \$11,47%, and 500 tes for October at \$11,626,11.50, closing at \$11,47%, and 500 tes for October at \$11,626,11.50, closing at \$11,620,20, closing at \$11,620

ing at \$11.47%, and 500 tes for October at \$11.62%.

Sugar-Redued in brisk demand and higher; raw
very firm at \$56.68% for fair to good rofining; \$56 for
prime.

Talloo-Quiet and steady.

Whisky-Market quiet and nominal at \$1.13 per gallon.

To the Western Associated Press.

New York, July 14.—Cotton—Quiet but steady, at
186.611 15-166; futures barely steady; July, 11.25-32

611 13-166; August, 11.25-32611 15-166; September, 11.9-326

611 13-166; December, 11.3-32611 5-166; January, 11

13-32611 7-166; February, 11.19-326116; May, 12.212 1-326

611 5-166; December, 11.3-32611 5-166; January, 11

611 23-326; April, 11.29-32511 15-166; January, 11

611 23-326; April, 11.29-32511 15-166; May, 12.212 1-326;

June, 12.3-16612 7-326.

Flour-Receipts, 9,000 bris; grades liable to injury
by heat etill pressed for sale; demand moderate; No.
2, \$2.0062, 75; super State and Western, \$3.0063, 30;
common to good extra, \$4.0084, 75; good to cnoice,
\$4.8065, 25; white wheat extra, \$5.3847, 5; extra

Ohio, \$4.0084, 75; \$2.1 Louis, \$4.0088, 50; Minnesota

patept process, \$5.5068, 76. hye flour duli and un
changed

Owns. Bed.—Quiet; Western, \$2.6083, 00.

Grafa-Wheat-eleccipts, 110,100 bu; dull and heavy
for inferior arded apring, \$4.0681, 10; No. 3 do,
 83660e; No. 2 Chicago apring, \$8.05; No. 3 do, 85600;

\$1.11261, 20; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.0584, 10; No. 3 do,
 83660e; No. 2 Chicago apring, \$8.05; No. 3 do, 85600;

\$2.11261, 20; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.0584, 10; No. 3 do,
 83660e; No. 2 Chicago apring, \$8.05; No. 3 do, 85600;

\$2.11261, 20; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.0584, 10; No. 3 do,
 83660e; No. 2 Chicago apring, \$8.05; No. 3 do, 85600;

\$2.11261, 20; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.0584, 10; No. 3 do,
 83660e; No. 2 Chicago apring, \$8.05; No. 3 do, 85600;

\$2.11261, 20; No. 2 Milwankee, \$1.0586, 10; No. 3 do,
 83660e; No. 2 Chicago apring, \$8.05; No. 3 do,
 83660e; No. 2 Chicago apring, \$8.05; No. 3 do,
 83660e; No. 2 Chicago apring, \$8.05; No. 3 do,
 83660e; No. 2 Chicago apring,
 84.0685, 20; No. 3 do,
 83660e; No. 2 Chicago apring,
 84.0685

CINCINNATI, July 15.- Cotton-Steady with fair de-

mand.

\*\*Finar\*\*—Easier but not quotably lower.

\*\*Grain\*\*—Wheat duil and lower. Corn quiet, but tready, at 40% 40°. Oats duil at 256480. Rye quiet.

\*\*Proteions\*\*—Pork. \$20,35; generally held at \$30.30. Lard active and held higher; prime steam, 11%; bettle, 11%; 13%; Bulk meats steady at \$3,50.05; 10%; Bacon in fair demand at \$9.96; 11%; 13%; 13%; Whisky\*\*—Steady, with fair demand at \$1.40. Louisville, July 15. - Cotton—Quiet and weak at 11c. Moss-Dull and unchanged.

Grain-Wheat quiet, but steady; at \$1.0021.05.

Corn. quiet, Oats quiet and unchanged.

Huy-88.00311.00.

Proctsions-Pork, steady, \$30.50221; bulk shoulders skic; clear rib, 105:511c. Bacon-Shoulders oks; clear rib, 125c; clear, 120; hams, 145(2)15c. Lard-Tierce \$13.50; keg. \$14.50.

Whish-\$1.10.

Whishy-\$1.10.

NEW ORLEANS, July 15.—Corn—Dull, weak and lower; white, ode; yellow, use. Corn-Meal—Demand fair and prices higher; \$2.75.

Aousions—Bacon dull and lower; shoulders, ode; clear ris life; clear, life; others unchanged.

BUFFALO, July 15.—Grain—Wheat dulk; No. 2 Milwaukee nominal; \$1.04 asked. Corn quiet; sales, 25.

Out bu No. 2 mixed Western at 20%c. Oats nogiceted. Rye neglected. Barloy neglected. Canal freights unchanged.

WOOL. WOOL.

Boston, Mass., July 15.—Transactions in wool have been the largest for a long time, comprising upwards of 3,000,000 ibs. New wool comes forward slowly from the West, the receipts showing a large failing off as compared with the two previous years. The large transactions have not imparted any increased firmness to the market, prices remaining the same as last week. Sales of feeces have been quite large, comprising 807, 700 lbs, including washed and unwashed, and unmerchantable. Most of this is new wool.

DRY GOODS. NEW YORE, July 13.—There was a slow movement in cotton goods except bleached shirtings, cotton fishenels, and cheviots, which were all in moderate request. Flaunels and blankets dull in anticipation of the great auction trade sale of 13,000 packages, which will commence Tuesday. Medium prints in steady demand. Men's wear, woolens, less active. Foreign goods continued dull.

PETROLEUM. CLEVELAND, O., July 15.—Petroleum mark 110 test, 14%; 150 test, 15%. Pirrsnune, Pa., July 15.—Petroleum e steady; crude, \$2.42% at Parkers; refined.

### MARINE.

CHICAGO. ARRIVALS—Props B. W. Blanchard, Newburnd Fountain City, Buffalo, sundries; propiletz, Manistee, lumber; prop Skylark, Michi Rictz, Manistee, lumber; prop Skylark, Michigon City, light; prop J. H. Owen, Escanaba, Iron gre; prop Bismarck, Menekaunee, towing; prop Clem-atis, Peshtigo, towing; schr Joe Vilas, Green Bay, lumber; schr Middleest, Manistee, lumber; schr Kitty Grant, Saugatnek, lumber; schr Pour Brothers, Holland, bark; schr Louise McDonald, Manistee, lumber; schr B. B. Campbell, Manegon, lumber; schr F. Lester, Manistee, lum schr Lillie Pratt, Manistee, lumber; sc ber; schr Lillie Pratt, Manistee, lumber; schr Presto, Muskegon, lumber; schr Jesse Linn, Eschbana, iron ore; schr E. S. Robinson, Mengkaunee, Immber; schr Eldorado, Menekaunee, lumber; schr Menekaunee, lumber; schr Mantenee, Poshtigo, lumber; schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Alert, Peshtigo, lumber; schr Magdalens, Packard Pier, wood; schr Coral, Duck Lake, lumber; schr James R. Bentley, Cheveland, coal.

prop Empire, Ogdensburg, 11, 241 bu corn; barge H. F. Church, Kingston, 20,600 bu corn; stmr Muskegon, Muskegon, sundries; prop Truesdell, Benton Harbor, sundries; stmr Sheboygan, Manitovoc, 134 pkgs green hides and sundries; schr Tri-Color, Holland, sundries; prop Japan, Buffalo, 24,000 bu wheat—Erie, 500 bris fiour—Mackinac, 20 m lumber; stmr Huron, Sonth Haven, 100 green hides, 2 bris pork, 1 bribeef; schr G. W. Adams, Buffalo, 126,000 bu oats; schr Cuyahoga, Cedar River, 180 bu oats, 5 bris beef. 2 bris hams; schr Active, Peahtigo, 20 bris pork, 300 lbs lard, and sundries.

LAKE FREIGHTS.

CRICAGO.—Freights were very dull at 146 for corn to Buffalo. There was no demand for sail vessels, and very little for steamers. A good many vessels are waiting for loads. The props Vanderbilt and Fountain City take corn through via Buffalo, and the barge H. F. Church corn to Montreal. Capacity about 70,000 bu.

BUFFALO, July 14.—Nothing doing in the chartering business at this port to-day. Coal freights unchanged and dull. The only charter reported was made yesterday, namely, the schr Joarneyman, coal to Toledo at 20c per ton.

DEFROIT, July 14.—Freights continue dull. Wheat to Oswego, 44c; to Buffalo, 2½c; to Cleveland, 1½c, free of elevation.

MILWAUKER, July 14.—Not the least improvement to note in freight business; if anything, it is considered worse. There was no demand for grain vessels, and rates were considered weak at 2c on wheat to Buffalo, and 5c to Oswego.

PORT HUBON. PORT HUBON.

PORT HUBON.

Mich., July 16.—Down-Props
St. Joseph, Winslow, Capistio, Nashna, Kewana,
Colorado, Empire State, Scoga and barges,
Tecumben and barges, Belle Cross and barges,
Balleutine and consort, S. Chamberlain and tow,
Rose and consort, Westford and tow; schrs John
Martin, Sophia Minch, David Wagstaff, Wells Burt,
John Breader, Harvest Home, F. J. King, Louiss
Pierrepont.

Pierrepont.

Ur—Props St. Louis, J. Bertschy, R. Holland,
St. Paul, H. C. Schnoora, Alaska, Arabia, Lawrence, Huron City, Cuba, City of Port Huron and rence, Huron City, Cuba, City of Port Huron and consort, Turner and barges, Jarvis Lord and consort, J. S. Fay and consort, O. Townsend with tow, Burlington and barges; schre Champion, S. V. R. Watson, Wayne, Albatross, Mears, Montana, E. H. Turner, Grace Whitney, Carlingford, Kingdsher, Heather Belt, Edward Kelly, L. Hanna, Northwest.

WIND—North; light.
WEATHER—Fair.
The prop Quebec, with a broken shee, arrived down to-day. She will go into dry-dock to-morrow.

LAKE MICHIGAN. CRICAGO.—Yesterday was one of the dullest Sun-days ever experienced at this port. One might have walked up and down the docks all afternoon have walked up and down the docks all afternoon without meeting half a dozen persons. Most of the tugs were outside looking for tows, but very few vessels came in sight. Nearly the whole of the lumber fleet came in during—Priday and Saturday.... The schr Ellen Spry, which was severely damaged in a collision with the barge S. C. Baldwin, off Kewaunce, a short time ago, came out of dry-dock Saturday afternoon. She has been thereughly remained and is now in as cools as Baldwin, off Kewaunee, a short time ago, came out of dry-dock Saturday afternoon. She has been thoroughly repaired, and is now in as good a condition as ever. She left here yesterday for Mesomnee, where she will take on a cargo of lumber for this port... The schr Delos De Wolf was considerably injured Saturday. Walle going up the river she came in contact with the prop Commodore and damaged her rail and some of her planks. A short time afterward she collided with the prop Caba, which inflicted some further injury. She will have to be docked for repairs... Pat Lynch, one of the deck-hands on the canal seamer White, imbled more whisky Friday night than was good for him. About 1 o'clock Saturday morning he was so drank that he could not tell the difference, between a yawl and a schooner. While in this confliction he boarded the canal-steamer Atlantic, thinking it was his own boat, and, when told that he had made a mistake, he commenced a row, but was finally pat off. He did not like this kind of treatment, and consequently returned with a loaded revolver and commenced to lang away at Mr. Rush Stevens, who was standing on deek at the time. Stevens, however, was no chicken; he also had a shootingiron, which he showed to the bloodthirsty Lynch, and told him that if he was not quick in clearing for other quarters he would put so many holes through him as to make him resemble a seine. This had the desired effect, and Lynch salled off at a rapid rate for parts where such exploits might be bester appreciated. .. The Nighthawk is the name of a new tug which arrived here Saturday from Muskegón. She will try to earn a fortune here towing vessels in this harbor.... The steam canalboat E. G. Good is getting a new rudder at Capit. Ben Eyster's North-Side ship-yard. She will also receive a thorough overhauling before she comes out again.... The exension tag Ben Drake made her regular Sanday exension to Boath Chicago yesterday, and the tag Bret Barte made hourly MISCELLANEOUS

5.5 2.7 13.2 11.3 6.8 4.1 13.5 11.9 6.6 6.5 13.7 11.7 6.2 6.5 10.6 9.6 8.3 7.3 12.1 11.1 6.5 8.8 10.6 9.6 4.2 8.9 11.3 10.3 3.0 2.6 6.9 6.3 3.0 2.6 6.9 6.3 3.5 2.3 6.2 5.4

Last month opened at Chicago with the rate on wheat at 2% cents. During the first fifteen days it fluctuated between 2% to 3 cents; but in the laster part of the month tonnage was in plentiful supply, and the quantity of grain effering was only limited; therefore the price gradually fell to 2% cents. A similar condition of affairs was observable in canal fraights. The compaction of the railways boats now in use pass out of existence, no new one will be fortheoming to take their places. Reduce tonnage will certainly bring about an advance i

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NOTICE. To the heirs and legal representatives of John Brebaker, deceased, late of West Cocalloc Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania:
You are hereby notified that by virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of Lancaster County, to me directed, I will hold an inquest to divide, part, or after the real estate of John Bruncker, deceased, on Thursday, the 27th day of July, 1878, at 9 o'clock a.m., on the premises in West Cocalice Township, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania, when and where you may attend if you think proper.

H. N. BRENEMAN, Shorter.

OFFICE OF THE COMPROLIZER OF CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, D. C., May 24, 1870.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Persons who may have claims against the "City National Bank of Chiefaco," Ill., that the same must be presented to Nathan H. Walworth, Receiver, with the logal proof thereof, with the logal proof the logal proof thereof, with the logal proof the logal proof thereof, with the logal proof t

MICHIGAN CESTRAL RATLEDAN epot root of Lake-st., and foot of Twenty-soo Ticket-office, of Clark-st., southeast corners dolph, and at Faliner House.

9.00 a. m. 7:n

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL P. Union Depot, corner Madison and Canal-a Office, 38 South Chark-st., opposite Shorms and at Depot.

n, Iowa, and Minne-1 9:15 p. m. 1 7:00 a

OHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RATH.
Depois, foot of Lake-st., fo finis-sy., and Sixtost., and Canal and Sixto-enth-siz. Theret Office
Clark-st., and at depota.

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Pacific Fast Line, for Omaha
Ramas City, Leavenworth,
Atchison & St. Jeesph Ers.

Hendota, Ottawa & Streator
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Aurora Passenger.

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\*ERIB AND CHICAGO LINE.

Ticket Office. 83 Clarkes. Falmer House, Graphaciae. Hat depot, 122 Michigan av. corner to profite. Hat depot, 122 Michigan av. corner to profite. Hat depot is a michigan av. corner to profite. Hat depot is a michigan av. corner to profite average in the michigan average in the mich

Day Express—Pullman Drawing-Room Sleeping Cara, to New York without change... 8:50 a. m. 8:10 a. m. PalaceDrawing-Room Sleeping Cars and Mutel Cars..... 5:08 p. m. 3:10 p. m. Only line running the hotel cars to New York

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Trains leave from Exposition Building, foot of Mesroe-st. Ticket-officea 33 Clark-st., Palmer House,
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edice 56 Clark-st., Sherman House.

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y be consulted, personally or by mail, free of charall chronic or netwons discusse. DR. J. KRAI is y physician in the city who warrante cures or no profice bours. Da. in. to 3 p. m. : Sundays from \$500.

THE I

Eight Hung About to Joi War

Gen. Merritt alry Will A tercep An Intellige

hensive R

Indian Outbreaks curred Sine sota Ma

The "Bad" In

Coupled with Effects of

CHEVENE, Wy., Jul. of a report from Capt Camp Robinson, that 80 the Fifth Cavalry nort the Fifth Cavalry northw to join Crook, and has where he expects to be and, if possible, give to The two couriers starte from Fetterman for Cross

head of horses, en route from that of W. C. Irvin

CRO Inner, July 12, via Fortines Crook's Rosebud fig een waiting for supplies. ay, and an advance will b Seventh Infantry, dispatches from Terry, rights as senior officer,

acknowledged that the he He said we are strong enou lows, but not on their own lev. Mr. Finerty, of the Frank Gruard, with the Second cavalry, left is seent to find the They retorned on Sunday some of the party delirious. The Sioux discovered an mountains. They escaped horses in the timber for and slipped out, travellu camp, without food or retord to be found.

o be found.
ANOTHER DE CROOK'S CAMP, CLOUD following is received via Three soldiers, couriers fromouth of the Big Horn, ha Terry's dispatch to Crookate, and implies very plain waited one day lunger, joined him. Terry is anxietorces, make plans and exices of rank. The Indian about the Little Big Horn, from here. They have fignight of late, and tried to time the grass on fire all are On the 6th, Lieut. Sible ond Cavalry, with twent Gruard, and Baptiste Power on a recommensance, were ded, and followed into the Horn Mountains, where, be to trees and abandoning to

ed, and followed into the Horn Mountains, where, be to trees and abandoning tenabled to escape by forthe the rear. They all got be this diversion saved the diversion saved the computate stamped or capit. The Smake Indians, 200 systemate at stamped or capit. The Smake Indians, 200 systemate at stamped or capit. The Smake Indians, 200 systemate of the confensive operations of the Cheyenne crossing. The wagon-train and adduction Fetterman to-day. The health of the computation of the computation. The Indian village powhite men's presence, keeping found.

Signal fires, supposed to incoming wagon-train, are Crook's camp, on the entropic of the control of the cont

THE WILD I UNTIL THE PARE SPECIAL COTTON OF SALT LAKE, Utah, July 1 Beseta was the home of.
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tory of Minnesota was cata
Sioux ceded to the United
west of the Mississippi to t
In 1838 Minnesota was adm
as a State, and in 1860 had
500. Two years later the as a State, and in 1800 had 500. Two years later the Crow, suddenly rose in in villages, beleaguered forts and devastation through a State. Troops were sent turbance, the citizens thy in defence of 8,000 mounted volunteers lidly in defence of 8,000 mounted volunteers lidlan hands were gener ill westward. Overtaken at they were defeated in a shu samping with his women Yackton Stoux in Dakota tured, 408 of whom were to and

President Lincoln pardon who were hanged in Decem In this Indian raid 800 ped 1,000 driven from their h worth of property destroy Committee of the Legisla vasigate E.

TIME TABLE.

EPARTURE OF TRAINS

THWESTERN RAIL.WAY.

CENTRAL RAILROAD.

nday Ex. \$ Monday Ex. & Daily

| Leave. | Arrive.

aet Ex. \*12:30 p. m. \* 2:40 p. m. Ex. .... \* 9:00 a. m. \* 7:50 p. m

MEE & ST. PAUL RAILEDAD Madison and Canal-sta Ticke West, coposite Sherman House

CENTRAL RATLECAD.

st. and foot of Twenty-secon
Randolph-st., near Clark.

GTON & QUINCY BATLROAD

Passeng'r • 7:25 a. m. • 7:40 p. m. & Sloux

r Omaha. 10:30 a. m. 3:45 p. m.

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5:20 p. m 92:35 6. m.
unday) 1:00 p. m 10:10 a m.
y Exp. 8:23 p. m 7:0 a m.
or Omaha 10:00 p. m. 5:05 a m.

NO CHICAGO LINE, Clark at Palmer House, Grand At 122 Michigan av., corner Made from Exposition Building. Loave. | Arrive.

5:08 p. m. 8:10 p. m.

Leave. Arrive.

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aposition Building, foot of Mon-ces: 83 Clark-st., Palmer House, Depot (Exposition Building).

Baren and Sherman-sts. Ticket ark-st., Shesman House.

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Leave. Arrive.

Atch Ex \*10:00 a. m. \* 2:45 p. m.

5:00 p. m. \* 9:35 a. m.

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daily (Sundays excepted) B a. m.
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genton Harbor, daily (Sunleave until.

ake Superior, Tuesday and

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B a. m.

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micago who is a regular graduals.

n 270 South Clark-st., cor. Van Bu-on-st., cor. Jefferson, Chicago, lib-sentwonty years the largest prac-graph of the largest prac-ly, printelly. Famplets, Sepages, cat in scaled envelope, for two ms separate for ladies and gentle-free. Marriage Guide, or Sex-arge-size pages, embracing every-ve system that is worth knowing.

Dr. Kean,

. BIGELOW

Leave. | Arrive. \* 7:40 a. m. \* 5:10 p. m. \* 8:52 a. m. § 8:10 a. m. § 5:08 p. m. \* 8:10 p. m.

E & OHIO RAFLEOAD.

Leave. | Arrive.

Gen. Merritt and the Fifth Cavalry Will Attempt to Intercept Them.

An Intelligent and Comprehensive Review of the Indian Question.

Outbreaks that Have Occurred Since the Minnesota Massacre of 1862.

The "Bad" Indians Encouraged by Repeated Military Failures,

Coupled with the Mischlevous Effects of the Peace Policy.

THE WEST.

CHETENNE, Wy., July 18.—In consequence of a report from Cant. Jordan, commanding Camp Robinson, that 800 Cheyennes were about to leave Red-Cloud Agency for the North, Gen Merritt has delayed the proposed movement of the Fifth Cavalry northward from Fort Larante to join Crook, and has moved it to a position where he expects to intercept these Indians, and, if possible, give them a warm reception. The two couriers started on their return trip from Fetterman for Crook's camp this evening, and will reach him in three days. James Maloney and two others, with twenty

head of horses, en route for Lawrence's ranche, from that of W. C. Irvine, 30 miles northwest of Ogallals, Neb., were attacked by seven Indians, who surrounded and opened fire on them. Dismounting, they returned the fire, wounding one Indian, when the stock stampeded, the Indians finally gathing possession of it, and leaving for the bluffs.

15, and icaying for the bluffs.

OFF FOR THE WAR.

NEW YORK, July 16.—Three companies of the
Third Artillery from forts in the harbor will
leave here to-morrow for the Indian country
under command of Col. Wildrick.

CROOK. HIS COMMAND SAFE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribina.
CROOK'S EXPEDITION, CAMP ON GOOSE CREEK, July 12, via Fort Fetterman, July 15.— Since Crook's Rosebud fight our command has been waiting for supplies. They will arrive to-day, and an advance will be made probably to

combine with Gen. Terry, now in camp at Fort Pease, on the Yellowstone.

To-day privates Evans, Stewart, and Bell, of Capt. Clifford's company, Seventh Infantry, came in, bringing dispatches from Terry, which confirm the hor-

Bell, of Capt. Effort's company, severeth Infinity, came in, briefling the the stable that we common extent by some design of the company of

The wagon-train and additional infantry are due from Fetterman to-day.

The health of the command is good. Gen. Gibbon's reserve force were met by the victorious Sioux, dressed in Custer's men's clothes, and mounted on their horses.

The Indian village possessed evidence of white men's presence, kegs of whisky, etc., being found.

Signal fires, supposed to be in reference to the mooming wagon-train, are visible to the east of Crook's camp, on the extreme south waters of loague River.

THE WILD INDIANS. THEIR HISTORY FROM THE MINNESOTA MASSACRE
UNTIL THE PRESENT TIME.

Special Correspondence of The Tribuna.

Salt Lake, Utah, July 12.—Until 1845 Minnesota was the home of the Chippewas and Siour. In 1849 a population of 4,000 or 5,000 whites and half-breeds had grown up around the trading-posts and missions, and the Territory of Minnesota was established. In 1851 the Slow and details. Sioux ceded to the United States the territory west of the Mississippi to the Big Sioux River. In 1838 Minnesota was admitted into the Union In 1838 Minnesota was admitted into the Union as a State, and in 1800 had a population of 175, 100. Two years later the Sloux, under Little Crow, suddenly rose in insurrection, attacked tillages, beleaguered forts, and spread murder and devastation through a great part of the State. Troops were sent to the scene of disturbance, the citizens organized hastily in defence of their homes, 1,000 mounted volunteers were raised, and the liquian bands were gener tilly repulsed and driven westward. Overtaken at Wood Lake, Sept. 22, they were defeated in a sharp fight. Little Crow

security. There was talk of Confederate agents from the South and from Canada making mischief among them; of wrongs and swindling on the part of agents; of bad faith on the part of the Government. Probably it was due, on the whole, to the wild nature of the savage, chaing under the spectacle of white proposedty and

For two or three years the Indians returned in small bands and RENEWED THEIR DEPREDATIONS

as opportunity offered. They also preyed on the overland emigration to Montana by the Upper Missouri, which began about that time. In June of 1863, Gen. Sibley, with 2,000 to 3,000 men, set one for Devil's Lake, via the Minnesota River and Fort Abercrombie, where the Sioux were gathered to the number of 5,000. At the same time Sully was to start up the Missouri River with a considerable force, to cut off their retreat and ultimately to unite with Sibley. The Sloux scattered from their rendezvous, and fled before Sibley, but he struck a body of them July 24, and, after a sharp action brought on by their

approaching them to meet a flag of truce, routed and dispersed them, losing himself four killed and one wounded.

He had brushes with them again on the 26th

He had brushes with them again on the 26th and 25th, but they escaped across the Missouri; Sully had not arrived, and, having but fifteen days' rations left, he returned to St. Panl.
Sully, for some unexplained reason, started his part of the expedition a month late. He encountered some of the same Indians Sept. 8, and a hard battle ensued, resulting in the defeat of the savages, Sully's loss being 20 killed and 38 wounded. This ended the campaigning for 1863.

for 1863.

Meanwhile gold had been discovered in Idado and Montana, and the whites poured in there from all directions. In the latter part of 1863, 18 men, I woman, and 3 children, returning down the Missouri from Idaho, were set upon and all killed at the mouth of Heart River. Ten men rafting logs on the Marias, near Fort Ben-

KILLED AND MUTHATED in the best Indian style. Eastern emigrants went overland directly west from Minnesota; by the Platte to the mountains, continuing thence onward by Salt Lake or Fort Bridger, or thence onward by Salt Lake or Fort Bridger, or branching off through the Powder River country.

On the plains generally the Indians formerly roamed at will. The discovery of gold in California gave rise to a stream of overland emigration which it was necessary to protect. Accordingly, in 1851, treaties were made confining the Crows and Sioux to the Powder River lands, the Chewinnes and Arapahos to the South Platte. They retained the right of way for hunting over the belt thrown open to travel, and were to be paid \$50,000 a year for fifteen years to allow and not to molest this overland travel.

Ten years later gold was discovered at Pike's Peak, the waites rushed in, and another treaty was made with the Cheyennes and Arapahos (1861), confining them to the country on the Arkansas, and throwing open Colorado to seftlement. The Government agreed to protect them there, to pay each tribe \$30,000 a year for fifteen years, and to furnish them with stock and agricultural implements.

There was no trouble to speak of with any of the Plains Indians until after

There was no trouble to speak of with any of the Plains Indians until after THE MINNESOTA MASSACEE OF 1802—until after the campaigns of Sibley and Sully, following that event, had driven the Minnesota and Yankton Sioux well to the westward, where, mingling with the other Sioux tribes, and with the Cheyennes and Arapahos, they filled them with their own wild apprehensions and thirst for revenge and slaughter.

There had been trouble, however, in Utah, which the Mormons settled by some desultery fighting; some treating, praying, baptizing, and feeding, and finally by the abandonment to the Indians of two or three counties in which there were about thirty, settlements. This placed matters on a peace basis in Southern Utah. In the Rocky Mountains, between Denver and Salt Lake, and toward New Mexico, were the main Ute tribes, with whom the whites of Golorado managed for the most part to remain on good terms, and do to this day.

To the north of Utah there was no passing

same time twelvemonth, who dishry is an everage battle.

Thus the season of 1864 drew to a close, and the Indians, having escaped all punishment whatever, began to indicate a willingness to treat for peace, as they termed it—to come in to the posts and be fed during the winter, and RESUPPLIED WITH ARMS AND AMMUNITION for a new campaign next summer, as the settlers interpreted it.

They were told by their nominal agents, if some instances, to assemble at Fort Lyon, give up their arms, and they would be protected. Some of them had perhaps taken no part in the season's disturbances, and really desired to be on peaceable terms with the whites; while others, belonging to all the different bands or tribes, had done all the devility they could; and sought peace now only as a means of preparing for another season's war. It was a way they had for some of the chiefs and old men of most every clan to always.

clan to always

REMAIN-QUIET AND CRT "PEACE,"

while their young men were plying the tomahawk and scalping-knife, so that, when they
were called to account, the men claiming authority among them could all claim to have
been "good Indians," and nobody could be
found to bear the responsibility of the disturb-

been "good Indians," and nobody could be found to bear the responsibility of the disturbance, the citizens organized hastly in defence of their homes, 4,000 mounted volunteers were raised, and the ludian bands were generally repulsed and driven westward. Overtaken at Wood Lake, Sept. 23, they were defeated in a sharp fight, Little Crów temping with his women and children to the Yankton Stoux in Dakota. Some 500 were captured, 408 of whom were tried by court-martial, and 500 sentenced to the lates but 28, the were hanged in December.

In this Indian raid 800 persons were butchered, 1500 driven from their homes, and \$5,000,000 worth of property destroyed. So reported a Committee of the Legislature appointed to investigation of the Legislature appointed to investigate it.

Its causes were never ascertained. The Government was paying large annuities to the found to bear the responsibility of the disturbance and to the dound to bear the responsibility of the disturbance and the responsibility of the disturbance and the responsibility of the disturbance and to the disturbance and the responsibility of the distu

blockaded Colorado for the winter, and forced the sending of the mails via the Isthmus and California. Exposed estitlements in Colorado and Kansas were devastated with a fury perfectly devilish.

and Kamass were devastated with a fury perfectly devilish.

Chivington was relieved by Col. Moonlight, who put Colorado under martial law and compelled the people to raise and equip 300 mounted men to open and guard the route east.

Early in 1865 Gen. Connor was ordered over from Utah and placed in command of the Department of the Platte. He sent Col. Moonlight to Laramie, where 1,500 of the Indians had come in and given themselves up. Connor ordered them to be sent down to the line of the Union Pacific road, where he was going to

FUT THEM TO WORK UNDER GUARD.

On the way down they mutinied, killed the officers in charge of the escort, and after a hard tussic escaped across the river and fied north again. Moonlight was ordered out after them. He made two or three marches, and, turning out his horses without a guard one night, the Indians stampeded them, and he was obliged to return to Laramie afoot.

Gen. Connor now determined to relieve the Platte route and the Colorado settlements by making a campaign into the Powder River country, similar to that undertaken this summer. There were the villages containing the families of

making a campaign into the Powder River country, similar to that undertaken this summer. There were the villages containing the families of

THESE PLAINS MARAUDERS,
and Comor knew that to threaten them would call them home.

He was to go in from Laramie with 500 men. Cole and Walker were to go in from Omaha with 1,500, and Sully via the Yellow-stone with a competent force. After effecting a junction on Rosebud, they were to make a sixty days' campaign with pack animals, and then, if necessary, a winter campaign.

Sully was no sooner well into the Indian country than he was recalled without striking a blow. Connor himself was delayed till late, by his supplies, mader contracts loosely made by the War Department, going to Denver instead of Laramic. He marched in, however, at last, established Camp Connor on Powder River, now Fort Reno, and got in six months' supplies, He was then proceeding northward to the appointed rendezvous on Rosebud, when his seouts brought him word of an Arapaho village on Tongue River, to his left. He turned off, made a forced night march of 40 miles, and entered a village just at daybreak, to find the Indians striking camp.

They started their families and traps up stream toward the mountains, the braves following and defending as well as they could. Connor attacked at once,

KILLED SIXTY-PHREE INDIANS,
destroyed what was left of the village, took a few prisoners and 600 ponies. He pursued them rapidly for 10 miles, and, haiting for breath, found that only fifteen men had kept up with him, the rest having fallen behind because their stock gave out. He turned back, and so did the Indians, who followed him to the site of the destroyed what was left of the village, took a few prisoners and 600 ponies. He pursued them rapidly for 10 miles, and, haiting for breath, found that only fifteen men had kept up with him, the rest having fallen behind because their stock gave out. He turned back, and so did the Indians, who followed him to the site of the destroyed willage, inflicting more loss on hi

treat up Powder River, they would no doubt, after uniting, recuperating, and remounting, have cleaned out that nest of rattlesnakes thoroughly but for their positive recall.

They were recalled because

THE CIVIL WAR HAD CHASED, and the troops on the plains, raised to fight rebellious whites, and not Indians, thought they bellious whites, and not Indians, thought they bellious whites, and not Indians, thought they bellious whites, and not Indians, thought they

tempt to obtain peace by means of war was wholly futile.

THE "PRAON MEN" STEPPED IN and concluded a treaty with the Southern Cheyenues and Arapahos in October, 1865, at the mouth of the Little Arkansas, proceeding on the theory that the whites had been wrong and the Indians right, at least from the day of Sand Crock. This secured a respite of a year or so in that quarter, but it was worse than ever in the Powder River country. The best, if not the only, route to Montana lay through there; a route peaceably threaded by trains from Denver in 1863, before the Minnesota Sloux had put the devii into the tribes of that section.

So stormy was the horizon in the beginning of 1866 that Gen. Pope issued an order in March, requiring all the wagons for the mountains to rendezvous at Fort Abercromble, at Kearney, or Hiley, according to their destination, to be there organized in trains of twenty-two wagons each, and escorted by thirty men, under a Captain. In June, Gov. Edgerton, of Montana, had to call out 500 men for sixty days to drive back the Indians from the settlements.

During the summer Gen. Pope established Forts Reno, Old Phil Kearney, and C. F. Smith, to guard the route to Montana. The Indians on the plains, since the occupation by the whites of Colorado, had never agreed to a treaty with good grace. Their organization was so loose that

Colorado, had never agreed to a treaty with good grace. Their organization was so loose that some bands who refused to be represented at all at the treaty-making conferences.

They resisted the opening of a route of travel through the Powder River country with more xigor and union than on any former similar occasion, saying that it was their last resort, and, if they let the whites in there at all, they would themselves be crowded out. The warfare of the year culminated in the affair of Dec. 21, 1866, in which, near Old Phil Kearney, they ambuscaded and killed to a man a company of troops and a wood party, about 100 in all.

Early in 1867 Hancock led another expedition against the Southern Indians, destroyed an Arapaho village on Pawnee Fork, sent Custer on to the Smoky Hill route, where he had a fight with Pawnee Killer, who attacked a train, June 26. Custer was recalled without accomplishing anything of importance.

BANCOCK HELD SOME CONFERENCES with the Indians, and returned to Leavenworth in August, having succeeded only in further exasperating them.

Depredations on every hand were continued without cessation. The engineers of the Union Pacific were driven in, stations were burned, settlements destroyed, stages were fired into, and trains captured, but it seemed impossible to overtake the maranders anywhere in force. In August they threw a freight train off the track near Plum Creek, killed the men, and gutted and burned the train. Gen. Augur sent troops out there at once, and they had a sharp fight with some 500 Stoux who cut up this caper, killing fifty to sixty of them.

Most of Augur's force, to the number of 2,000, were making the usual fruitless campaign in the Powder River region under Gen. Gibbon.

THE MOST IMPORTANT AFFAIR

Cocurred near 10d Phil Kearney again. A band of wood-cutters, escorted by forty soldiers, were set on by a large body of Indians, and would all have been killed but that relief reached them after three hours' fighting. The Sioux lost 50 or 60 in this engagement. There were othe

peace by

CONCEDING ALL THEY ASKED.

But we had no more peace than before. The Indians were still sullen and dissatisfied. In August and September hostilities broke out hotter and more wide-spread than ever. Outrages in Colorado and Kansas were of almost daily occurrence. Gon. Sheridan, with but 600 available troops, had to undertake a new campaign. Then came Col. Forsythe's affair at Arickary Fork. Hundreds of savages surrounded him, with his little troop, and threatened his destruction. Heaping up breastworks of sand, they defended themselves a week, and were finally relieved, with the loss of half their number. ber. A volunteer regiment was raised in Kansas. Skirmishes took place here and there, but nothing decisive till

Satisfiance took place here and there, but nothing decisive till

CUSTER STRUCK AND DESTROYED
on the 27th November, Black Kettle's village on
the Washita, and Col. Evans another on Christmas. This brought the few surviving chiefs in
begging for peace in earnest, the ilrst time
since they took the war-path in 1864.

Since that there has been no trouble of consequence with the Southern Indians. In the
intervening years all that part of the Plains has
been threaded with railroads, and Indian hostilities there are probably forever ended.

But in the North we have been on our knees,
figuratively speaking, to the Sloux, ever since.

been threaded with railroads, and Indian hostilities there are probably forever ended.

But in the North we have been on our knees, figuratively speaking, to the Sloux, ever since. We could not make a recomnoissance for the Northern Pacific Railroad without an army as an escort. You will find he Appleton's Cyclopedia that we had \$,000 men campaigning after Indians on the Plains in 1862.

At A COST OF \$30,000,000, and that with all this vast outlay we only succeeded in "planting" fifteen or twenty Indians. It was not greatly different in 1864, 1865, 1867, and 1868. During those years we probably expended \$100,000,000 hunting Indians, and at last retired, confessing oursefves whipped. We advanced our credit to the Union Pacific Railroad Company to very much less than half that amount, and it was built and we have peace. The same result would follow the same policy in the North. It would, even now, pay the Government to grant sufficient aid to the Northern Pacific Railroad to insure its being built.

The completion of the Union Pacific gave Montana an overland route from Utah northward, which, with the Missouri River, lined with forts for 1,000 miles, answers Montana's purposes without the use of the Powder River route. The building of the Northern Pacific to the Missouri, and the thickening and extension of settlement, haafreed Minnesota and Eastern Dakots from the presence of the Indians.

They have been driven, as to a last stronghold, with all their resentments, into the Powder River country, which is about to prove THRIR LAST HUNTING-GROUND.

The Northern Sloux, the Cheyemes, and Arapahos would always fight, but the terrible purpose to which they have recently fought Crook and Custer shows that they have improved the late years of comparative peace to arm and equip themselves better than ever before.

While they are in this fix, and numerous and well mounted, it is as impossible for them to remain at peace as it is for water to runup hill. They never have been at peace since 1862. The first emigrants to Color

path every year since.

Of course, some of the chiefs and some of their followers have tried to keep the treaty,—have been desirous to, at least. But they have no organization; no head nor tail. Nobody knows who is chief, of what he is chief, how far

have been desirous to, at least. But they have no organization; no head nor tail. Nobody knows who is chief, of what he is chief, how far his power extends or is acknowledged; how far even his will is good. In truth, they are chiefly outlaws of the most dangerous character, and the most judicious Government imaginable could exact no less than ours does under such circumstances, namely, that they should report themselves, to a man, at the agencies, and stay there wholly at our expense, or

BR HELD AS ENEMISS
if they do not.

Ever since the Minnesota massacre the Government has steadily pursued this policy, or sought to; it is only where public sentiment has interfered, and insisted that it should cherish where it ought to punish, that it has failed. And, too, occause it was necessarily a long work and a difficult one. These Sioux should have been brought into subjection or exterminated ten years ago. As it was not done then, it must be done flow, or in the future.

As to the

OCCUPATION OF THE BLACK HILLS, it was inevitable, sooner or later, and it might as well be now as ever. It is our destiny to supersede the Indians as much as it is throughout the realm of life for the higher to supersede the lower. We cannot escape it, and, if we have wronged the Indian in fulfilling it, have we not suffered for it as we went along! Is it not true that we have conquered this continent from Nature, and acquired title to the soil by putting it to the use for which it was designed! And equally true that we have wrested it inch by inch from the Indian, giving life for life, giving two lives for one, and suffering ton-seld the wrong, and suffering ton-seld the wrong, and loss, and torture, that we have inflicted!

Since the contest has become grossly unequal, do we not feed them in the winter to fight us in the summer, and supply them with the best of weapons and plenty of ammunition for the pet-petual due!

If the Indian would share the soil with us, and occurs it on the weapons to which it was not here the soil with us, and

skirmishes, but nowhere could the Indians be brought to a decisive batile.

Military operations proved so ineffectual, on the whole, in suppressing hostilities, that Gen. Sherman recommended negotiation as the only means of securing peace. He said fifty Indians could checkmate 3.000 soidiers. Accordingly, Comgress created a Peace Commission, composed of N. G. Taylor, J. B. Henderson, J. B. Sanderson, S. F. Tappan, and Gens. Sherman, Harney, Terry, and Augur.

They organized in August, and sent out runners to call a great council of the Northern tribes at Laramie in September; of the Southern tribes allowed the privilege to hunt buffalo in the Republican country, which has since been purchased by the Government. In consideration of these agreements on the part of the Indians, the Government gave up its valuable posts in what was known as the Powder-River country,—posts whose construction, and the final abandonment of property, cost millions of money. Before the troops, on their departure, had lost sight of these posts, the Indians, naked and exultant, rushed in, and soon the buildings, which had cost the troops years of toil and danger, were ablaze, and in a short time a black mass of ruln,—a fitting monument to folly. The action of the Indians demonstrated very clearly that they did not consider themselves under any obligations to the Government, but, on the contrary, were possessed with the belief, and justly I think, that the troops, owing to the Indian provess in having killed over a hundred soldiers at different times, were agnominiously forced out of the country. It was the common belief then among the military that the Government had blundered in giving-up the posts; and this belief since has been pretty generally confirmed. Bestdes the foregoing, other important and valuable privileges were conceded to the Indians,—of course with the understanding that the Indians, on their part, should implicitly carry out the terms of the treaty.

Have both sides been true to the provisions

understanding that the Indians, on their part, should implicitly carry out the terms of the treaty.

Have both sides been true to the provisions of the treaty? To this question I emphatically say No. The treaty, soon after its ratification, and up to the influx of the whites into the Black Hills, was repeatedly violated by the Indians, in the way of forays extending to Laramie Plains, and among the ranchos on the south side of the North Platte, and beyond the boundaries of the treaty; during which many lives were taken, and large numbers of valuable stock driven off, the perpetrators of which deeds might, a fow days after, appear at the Agencies with perfect impunity. These violations continued until the killing of Licut. Robinson, of the Fourteenth Infantry, and the killing of a Sub-Agent at Red-Cloud Agency. It was then that the Government was compelled, through the urgent demands of the Interior Department, to send troops to the Agencies for the protection of Agents. The result of this demand was the permanent establishment of Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tail Agencies, still garrisoned by the troops.

Spotted-Tall Agencies, still garrisolied by the troops.

The next serious inroad upon the treaty was the influx of citizens into the Black Hills. This movement the Government made strenuous efforts to forestall and prevent, as is evinced by the following spirited orders of the Division Commander:

however, the steps which are to be taken towards opening the country to settlement fail, those persons at present within that territory must be expelled.

Should the companies now organizing at Sioux City and Yankton trespass on the Sioux Indian Reservation, you [Gens. Terry and Ord] are hereby directed to use the force at your command to burn the wagon-trains, destroy the outfit, and arrest the leaders, comming them at the nearest military post in the Indian country. Should they succeed in reaching the interior, you are directed to send such force of cavalry in pussuit as will accomplish the purposes above-named.

Should Congress open-up the country for settlement by extinguishing the treaty-rights of the Indians, the undersigned [Gen. Sheridan] will give a cordial support to the settlement of the Black Hills.

These orders soon became odious to our people, and consequently had to be temporized with, and finally abandoned. But not wholly on account of the outery, but in part owing to the madeguacy of our small army to the task.

When the Commission for the sale of the Black Hills, referred to in the preceding order, had failed to obtain the Hills, in a pedicable manner, from the Indians, it was found to be absolutely necessary to make a diversion against the wild and warlike Indians of the North, a majority of whom emphatically pronounced against the treaty of 1868, and who, without just provocation, attacked the Yellowstone expedition of 1878, under Gen. Stanley, while engaged surveying the line of the Northern Pacific Raliroad. But, without the cause of the invasion of the Black Hills, the Government found that, for the full protection of the frontier, it was extremely necessary to bring these turbulent Indians of the North under subjection, and put a stop forever to their periodical raids on the people of the West.

The foregoing, from a careful sindy of the subject, and long experience in the country, are, I believe, the leading causes of the present Indian war.

This is an excellent the state of the state

make a treaty to avoid immediate danger by the troops, without the alightest purpose of keening it; and the Agent knows very well that the Indians do not intend to observe it.

It is an apothegm of the people of the West, or those familiar with the Indian subject, that the only way to meet their opposition and bring them to a sense of their duty, is to first whip them to a sense of their duty, is to first whip them to a sense of their duty, is to first whip them to a sense of their duty, is to first whip them to a sense of their duty, is to first whip them to a sense of their duty, is to first whip them to a sense of their duty, is to first whip them to a sense of their duty, is to first whip them to a sense of their duty, is to first whip them to a sense of their duty. It is first whip them to a sense of the first and a say the military branch of the Government, and to bratally murder the citizens of the country. This is going on now before our eyes. While the troops are marching, fighting, bleeding, and mangled, long trains of immense wagons—each wagon containing about 4 tons of stuff—are almost daily passing this post (Fort Laramie) for Red-Cloud and Spotted-Tall Agencies, to which hostile Indians from the north are coming daily, as officially reported by the commanding officer of Camp Robinson, and demonstrated in the chase of the Fifth Cavalry after Indians going north from the Agencies, and who, being closely pressed, were forced to abandon their rations and other supplies. Could there be anything more absurd and outrareous, especially when we consider the great elaughter of Custer's command?

III. UNLAWFUL TRAFFIC WITH THE INDIANS.

It was about two weeks ago that Spotted Tall, Chief of the Brule Sioux, and a squaw-man by the name of Bouchet, passed through this post from Cheyenne to the Agencies, and took affidavit that he handled the ammunition referred to, and saw it sold over Bouchet's store, on Shadron Creek, between the two Agencies, and took affidavit that he handled the ammunition referred to, an

mo. I believe, the leading causes of the present.

II.—TRATTES GENTHALIX.

This is an excellent time to terminate the great original mistake,—t. c., making treates with the indians. As I had occasionly or central time to the control of the distance of the control of the distance of the country. If you violate them by sessingly and the country. If you violate them by sessingly and to the country. If you violate them by sessingly and the country of the country. If you violate them by sessingly and the country of captured. The second section of the act of June 30, 1834, regulating trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes (4 stat., 729), prohibits trade with any of the Indian in the Indian country without Heenes;

As to the section of our at lack of milks in the interface, some or sharping, some o

OCEAN STEAMSHIP NEWS.

AMUSEMENTS.

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ondon, Harve, and Remno, Arst saints, 800, stone about,
180, gold; steerage, 820 currency. For relate

The pertuerable heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm asses of Edwar & Peters is the day dissolved by mutual consent, and the half Peters is hereby authorized to collect all the dotte and dra.

KDWAND P. EDWARD CHUCASO, July 18, 1878.

resonally or by mail, free of characters on discases. DR. J. KEAN is the city who warrants cures or no pay-USTION—A MEDICAL ESSAY, see of lectures delivered at Kalmy, New York, on the cause and early, showing indisputably how last, affording a clear synopsis of the care, and the treatment of new being the result of 20 years and the care that the care the author, DR. L. L. L. Address the author, DR. L. L. Lence 51 East Tenth-st. New Years GENERAL NEWS.

an Hawkshaw, Lady Hawkshaw, and H. on, the billiardists, leave the

evening for San Francisco, where they ibitions of their skill. Only now does it appear why the anti-Chinese solution in the St. Louis platform was resived with such noisy demonstrations of degit by the audience outside of the delegates.

monthly report of the Good Samaritan is as follows: Donations, \$142.50; re-rom Industrial Departments, \$38.38; ad-to the Home, 21; provided for through many of the institution; 49.

Angelina—"Then you do not love me, Ed-rin!" Edwin—"Love you! O, yes. What nakes you think I don't!" Angelina—"O, Ed-rin, spe chair used to be enough for us, and low if I sit on the jib-boom of the same sofa ou are displeased. Why are you so cold!" Edwin—"Cold! I only wish I was. I love you, lagelins, warmly—I mean coolly, but, darling, ou are so plump, and it is so hot!"

constant stream of visitors poured into the ries of the Academy of Design yesterday acon. It was the first Sunday afternoon have been opened, and if any one had any ta as to the success or popularity of the ment, such doubts were entirely removed a practical results of the first experiment.

rondering why in blazes the durned hens ain't icing anything for their country in this Cendendal year?

The pastor and congregation of the Free Methodist Church, located at 49 Morgan street, wild open-air services in aveaent lot on Morgan, between Lake and Randolph atrects, at 6:30 ast night. There was not a very large attendance of the elect, but the small assemblage was fringed with a crowd of the unregenerate, who sat around on piles of lumber and smoked and scoffed. The earlier exercises were limited to hymns and pasyers, and after the third hymn, "I hear the Savior sky," the Rev. Martin L. Vorsies announced that his text would be from the first chapter of Hebrew, thirtieth verse. He had just started on his sermon, when two dogs, who had been sitting quiet near by, went for each other after the orthodox dog fashion. Both were black-and-tans, and both game, and during the ten minness the fight lasted they tore up enough consequent of the same of the

ie \$96 from his father and started lils. Sured while camping out at Dexter

re broken by a base-ball bat.
liew out eye and burned off his hairsting the Centennial with powder in a

re the departure of Mr. Samuel and
le family is a severe blow to the
of the Garden City, but regret on
the of accessity agmowhat tempered

by the reflection that the loss will be some one else's eternal gain. Indeed, if the members of the family are only true to their high record of the past, it is within the bounds of possibility that they may even enliven St. Louis or Mil-

the past, it is within the bounds of possibility that they may even enliven St. Louis or Milwaukee.

A GLORIOUS TIME AT A FICENC.

The girls at Rogers' Park got up a hen picnic last week, and had a glorious time of it altogether. They had lots of tea, and sugar, and sailk (which all got sour), but no matches, and plenty of pickles, sponge-cake, and butter, but no bread. Add to this that each of the girls got her mother to let he bring a roast turkey so as to astonish the rist of the girls and show that she coulddod things in style, and that they had no knives and forks, and, though lots of plates, no drinking utensils, it is not difficult to see that their commissariat was well-organized and a source of much harmony, pleasure, and satifaction to all concerned in its preparation. After several life-long quarrels and such comments as "I don't care," "You're just as mean as dirt," "Well, it wasn't my fault, anyway," they made a frugal repast of dismembered turkey, cold water, pickles, and sponge cake, and decided to amuse themselves as best they could for the remainder of the day. One girl undertook to fish, and, having put on her gloves, introduced a hook to her worm, but the fierce animal gave a squirm, and with a terrific yell she dropped the wild beast right down the back of a friend and young companion dear, who was sitting beneath. The f. and y. c. d. went into active hysterics, and the author of the tragedy impaled her thumb on the fishhook, and fainted at the sight of blood. After this, one of the girls stepped into a swamp about half way up to her ears, and another got a beetle into her ear, and a third unearthed a horrid snake? Inches long, and while a devoted member of the excursion was stooping down to collect a specimen of that rare and valuable plant, the sorrel, Mr. Kehoc's merino ram stole upon her and butted her over a seven-railed fence, irretrievably ruining a \$7 thing to make her dress puff out behind. Then they went home to find, out what was good for suuburus, and pretended that they had had

AN AWFUL DEATH.

HYDROPHOBIA FROM THE BITE OF A DOG EIGHT MONTHS AGO. The medical fraternity has long been divided upon the question as to whether the bite of a dog, not known to be rabid, necessarily resulted in hydrophobia. Yesterday a case happened within this city that will go far towards convincin hydrophobia. Yesterday a case happened in hydrophobia. Yesterday a case happened within this city that will go far towards convincing any one of skeptical ideas that the bite of a canine may result fatally months after its infliction, and at the same time may serve as a lesson to physicians who are in the habit of treating such injuries in the most trivial manner. The case referred to is the decease of a young man named Patrick O'Nell, which transpired at 1 o'clock yesterday morning at the Sisters' Hospital, on the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street. O'Nell was a young man of good moral habits, only two years in this country, and had been employed at the grocery of Patrick O'Connor, on the corner of Loomis and Taylor streets. Last November he was bitten upon the left thumb by a small terrier dog, owned by his employer, and, although the wound inflicted was severe, not much notice was taken of it. The dog was destroyed, and the wound described the wound described by Dr. Lee. It healed rapidly, giving no trouble at all to the young man, and nothing was thought of the matter until last Friday evening, when the poor fellow awoke to find himself barking like a dog, and suffering the most intense pain, which was augmented into crasiness at the sight of any bright substance or water. Consciousness remained until almost the last, enabling the unfortunate young man to give directions for his own comfort, and to tell his troubles to those of his friends who were near him. By Saturday his malady had developed to such an extent that he was removed to the Sisters' Hospital, on the corner of Calumet avenue and Twenty-sixth street, and there he lingered out the little life left in him. From the moment of the first symptom of the disease his body knew no rest, and the poor victim kept up a most fearful howing find barking until the moment of his death. By his own direction he was tied firmly to the bed, hand-cuffed, and padded, to prevent himself from being torn to bits in his frenzied mania for biting all tha

REVIVIPICATION OF THE PENIAN BROTHERHOOD. Yesterday afternoon a meeting of Irishme under the auspices of the Fenian Brotherhoo was held in Globe Hall, Desplaines, near Madison street. The object of the gathering was to discuss the feasibility of the consolidation of all discuss the feasibility of the consolidation of all Irish revolutionary societies under the leadership of James Stephens, formerly F. B. Head-Centre in Ireland, and who is now sojourning in France, where he has been living nearly all the time since his escape in 1867.

Capt. D. F. Gleason, formerly of the Cian-ns-Gael Guards, and Centre of the James Stephens Circle, F. B., presided, and Patrick McGreavey acted as Secretary.

The Chair stated the object of the meeting was to recruit men into the Fenian Circles, and to de something for Irish freedom and nationality.

was to recruit men into the Fenian Circles, and to de something for Irish freedom and nationality.

Mr. Thomas Hastings was then introduced and made a brief address. He felt congratulated that he was called upon to address an assemblage of Irishmen who thoroughly hated England. The speaker gave quite an eloquent history of the failure of the Fenian Brotherhood to restore prosperity to Ireland. He briefly explained how this had given rise to the Peace or "Home-Rule" party in that country. To this, he showed in eloquent words, the majority of Irishmen on Irish soil were opposed. The young men in Ireland were prepared to take up arms against English rule to-day, if they were called upon. He congratulated them that to-day Irish patriotism was not forgotten on this side of the ocean. He felt certain that England would become involved in the present strangle which is agitating Europe, and he thought that Irishmen at home and abroad should erganize and be prepared for such an emergency, so that they might successfully struggle with England should the occasion offer. The peroration to his brief address was a beautiful burst of eloquence, and pictured the sufferings of Ireland in a most feeling manner, and was frequently interrupted with applause.

Mr. John Sulliyan and several others made brief speeches in favor of the Fenian movement, after which quite a number added their names to the list of Irish revolutionists, and the meeting adjourned.

CRIMINAL.

night from a police standpoint. The only dis-turbance of note were the antics of a drunken man who smashed in the windows of a barberman who smashed in the windows of a barbershop on Harrison street near Dearborn, and a
little matinee that ensued in front of 398 Clark
street. The latter was caused by Detective
Scott trying to arrest Al Covington, a notorious
colored thief. A number of the fellow's pals
pitched upon the officer, and had it not been for
the opportune arrival of assistance, Scott might
have fared pretty badly.

have fared pretty badly.

A professional burglar named James O'Brien entered the house of Anton Harlah, No. 425 Jefferson street, at 6:30 o'clock last evening, and just preparatory to making his departure with a quartity of money, jewelry, and other valuables, was discovered by Mr. Harlah. An encounter ensued, during which some outsiders interfered on behalf of the thief, and while the excitement was at its height Officers Otto Parker pounced down upon the party and lodged the thief in the West Twelfth Street Station. Michael O'Brien, Henry Belzell, and William Eichart were locked up on charge of interfering with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Thomas Purcell, of No. 53 Miller street, alept

with an officer in the discharge of his duty.

Thomas Purcell, of No. 52 Miller street, slept upon the floor Saturday night to escape the tortures of mosquitos and flies, and ast an early hour in the morning was awoke by two enormous buzzards in the garb of ancient burglars. He grappled with them, and was unceremoniously silenced with a pistol at one ear, while the other pounded him over the head with a beer mallet. Hearing the alarm, Officers Otto and Carroll responded, but the knights of the wee morning hours made a hasty escape, only to be captured two hours later at Vernon Park. Mr. Purcell was rather severely pounded, but received no dangerous injuries.

THE ST. NICHOLAS.

The editor of the Presbyterian Banner, Pittsburg, Pa., who has stopped at nearly all the leading hotels in this country, says: "For well-kept and airy rooms, good beds, prompt attendance, in the variety and quality of its table, and in all that pertains to solid comfort, the St. Nicholas, of New York, has no equal."

What Is Unitarianism?--Sermon by the Rev. J. T.

RELIGIOUS.

Dedication of Moody's Tabernacle by the Rev. J. H. Brooks, of St. Louis.

Sunderland.

Laying of the Corner-Stone of the Synagogue of B'nai Sholom.

"Progressive Religion," by the Rev. S. H. Adams.

WHAT IS UNITARIANISM? SERMON BY THE REV. J. T. SUNDERLAND.

A hall has been fitted up for Unitarian services on Sunday afternoons during the summer, at No. 879 Cottage Grove avenue. The following sermon was preached at the opening of the hall, by the Rev. J. T. Sunderland, of the Fourth nitarian Church:

Be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh you a reason for the hope that is in you. I. Pster, st., 15. Unitarians have no creed. We do have, how-Unitarians have no creed. We do have, however, a central principle, and all our distinctive
beliefs spring immediately from this principle.
What is this principle? Probably ninety-nine
persons in every hundred will declare at once
that it is our notion of the Unity of God, as opposed to the Trinity. By no means. That is
not the fontal idea from which the stream of our
Initarianian has formed. It is true that Unitarianism has flowed. It is true that that has given us our name, "Unitarians," But there is something a good deal deeper than that, in which our existence as a body or a that, in which our existence as a body or a movement roots itself. That deepest, central, fontal thing with us is our belief in the eternal and essential harmony between religion and reason, or, perhaps better, in the necessity of always interpreting religion in the light of reason, or, possibly best of all, in the application of the scientific method to religion. This fixed and ineradicable belief of ours is the key and the only key that unlocks Unitarianism. It

in or of the scientific method to religion. This and the only key that unlocks Unitarianism. It is true that we believe, as a body, in the tent of the scientific method to religion, compiled to the predigon, compiled to the pr

Again, another doctrine held almost universelly by Unitarians is the doctrine that Jesus was not God, nor a being half God and half man; but that He was a man simply,—agreat, providential man, ratsed up to do a work for the world in religion, some such as Homer did for the world in religion, some such as Homer did for the world in religion, some such as Homer did for the world in religion, some such as Homer did for the world in religion, some such as Homer did for the world in religion, some such as Homer did for the world in religion as to anything corner-stones, which nothing is to be allowed to move? Not at all. Nothing of this kind was done. On the contrary, this doctrine, like the one mentioned before of the unity of God, resulted from the principle that true religion must be reasonable, and that the adentific method is to be applied as much to religion as to anything else. Applying this principle, the result was true to the such as a s

beyond our own land, even into countries where Christianity as such is unknown, and everywhere we see men and women doing kind, loving, beautiful, noble deeds,—just such deeds as Jesus always commended, just such deeds as we call Christian people. We Unitarians take it, therefore, that they are in essence Christian deeds, and that pure religion and true "Christianity are something native to the heart of man. Hence mankind cannot be by faith and nature-as the Contession of Faith of at least two of the leading orthodox denominations of the country affirms—"dead in sin, wholly defiled in all the faculties and parts of soul and body," made opposite to all good, and wholly inclined to all evil. To say that is to contradict not only the best teachings of the Bible, but also the facts at they appear everywhere up and down the earth to every uprepulcied man's eyes.

Another the best teached the sum of the sum of for different that we Unitarians hold is, this hall be aftered the sum of the sum o

true that does not stand the tests of investigation, and whose divineness does not become all
the light we can get. Science we believe to be
as mitch the friend of true religion as it is the
enomic these religion and the propertition. Beau
and something not simply that we may, but that
we insut, exercise with reference to religion, or
else be swamped in superstitions falses as hell—
calling themselves religion. And I have endeavored to show that all our doctrines about
(God, and Jesus, and the Bible, and revelation,
and inspiration, and salvation, and the rewards
and punishments of the next life, and every
other subject of religious thought, grow directity out of this one great central principle of
ours,—of, as Faul puts it, "proving all things,
and holding fast that which is good," or, as I
have stated it in this discourse, "applying the
scientitis method" to all things, religion included.

So then we see that, though Unitariants midand to the third that the seed of the control of the conpurification and reform which should reach all
the sects, and draw them all alike away from
their sectarianism towards what was larger, and
finer, and more enduring, because more natural than any sectarianisms can ever be, still,
because it set out upon its reforms animated
and governed by a central principle, it arrived
very soon at an essential unity of theological
views,—a unity which it has always kept, and
mural than any sectarianisms can ever be, still,
because it set out upon its reforms animated
by reason, or religion submitted to the scientific method, leads necessarily, as we believe, to
what are essentially these doctrines that I have
set forth to-day.

Do you doubt that it does thus lead! Behold
the proposed of the proposed of the trinks of the proposed of the pro

being ten converts to our one. To be sure they do. It is altogether natural that they should. Nevertheless, our hearts are not troubled. For we know that sooner or later the future is bound to be ours, just as surely as that reason is stronger than unreason, science than superstition, light than darkness. The general drift of things in religion is tremendously toward us. The spirit of the age is powerfully helping us to fight our battle. Science is our mighty ally. Why, therefore, notwithstanding any discouragements that there may or may not be in our way to-day; why, as see look out into the future before us, and up to God who is over us, should not our hearts be filled with a great and confident hope? Not that our name, Unitarian, is something that must necessarily always last. I am disposed to think that it will not always last. For, really, that name is not adequate,—it is too narrow properly to to designate the great movement and principles that we stand for. Correct so far as it goes: it does not go far enough; it is not broad enough; has too much of a sectarian look. That is thereason why we so often designate ourselves by that other somewhat broader name, Liberal Christians. The name which I myself prefer, because I think it describes us better than any other, is the name Rational Christians. However, names amount to very little in this world. The thing is what we want. And the thing which the name Unitarian, or Universalist, or Liberal Christian, or Rational Christian, or whatever other name may be employed means, the thing will not pass away; that, as knowledge increases, and science gets larger dominion, and civilization advances, and reason comes to be more and more the guides of men's lives, must become the inheritor of the future.

Nor is what I say a matter of indifference to any of you who hear me to-day. It can be a matter of indifference to no thoughtful and

Nor is what I say a matter of indifference to any of you who hear me to-day. It can be a matter of indifference to no thoughful and earnest mind. If this movement which I have been trying as best I could, in the single hour allotted me, to place in clear light before you be false, it is one of the very greatest enemies that true religion on the earth ever encountered. If it be true, it is one of the greatest benefactors to the race that has appeared since the birth of Christianity. At all events, it challenges the serious attention of every one of us.

MOODY'S TABERNACLE.

Yesterday morning was set apart for the dedi-cation of the Chicago Avenue (Moody's) Church; crowded by any manner of means. A comfortably-sized audience was present, but the concourse which Moody draws was absent. No doubt the absence of the evangelist had a good deal to do with it. For the size of the audience, however, there was a goodly degree of carnestness, and the singing was as spirited as usual.

The opening exercises were conducted by the
pastor, the Rev. W. J. Erdman, and Maj. D. W.
Whittle, after which the Rev. J. H. Brooks, of
the Walnut Street Presbyterian Church, St.

Himself for it." On this rock the Church had been built and the gates of hell would not prevail against it. Christ risen was the cornerstone, Christ crucified was the foundation-stone, Christ ascended was the exalted stone. To the Church He was all in all. The moment He was supplanted in the ministry, or in the thoughts of the people, by philosophical preaching, or by the preaching of political and social reforms, the moment the Church's strength was weakened and the light of her testimony obscured—her stability was gone. The chief agency in the Church, working with the evangelists and preachers of this later day, must be the personal and abiding presence of the Holy Ghost. It had been with the Church throughout her history, never forsaking her. Noiselessly, the Church of Christ was ascending like Solomon's magnificent edifice without the sound of a hammer. Countless millions were being added unto it, like stones in a building polished after the similitude of a palace, all designed to bring about the great end for which the structure was used—namely, that God might have an habitation, and that in the ages to come He might show the exceeding riches of His grace through Christ Jesus. Only yet a little while must elapse before this millenial day of the Church must arrive.

In closing, Mr. Brooks urged his hearers to go forth, remembering that their bodies were temples of the Holy Ghost. They were not their own. They were bought with a price. They should, therefore, glorify God in their bodies and spirits, which were His. They went forth bearing the temple of the Holy Ghost. They were the stones of that majestic building, which was growing and growing into an holy temple in the Lord.

After the singing of a hymn, Maj. Whittle read a short history of the Chicago Avenue Church, tracing its rise from a small Sunday-school in 1859 to its present independent successful condition. The Sabbath-school now numbered 900, and the church membership 350. The cost of the building was \$67,000, and for the lot \$22,000. The church

proved and the Sunday-School W. A. Prosperous footing.

Prayer was offered by the Rev. Mr. Erdman, after which the singing of the dedication hymn closed the services.

B'NAI SHOLOM. LAYING THE CORNER-STONE OF A JEWISH SYNA-

GOGUE YESTERDAY.

It was noted in these columns some weeks ago that the congregation B'nat Sholom, which had met with singular reverses by fire, had ar-ranged to rebuild their Synagogue, and had selected a fine site on Michigau avenue, near Sixteenth street. In yesterday's TRIBUNE was given a full description of the edifice as planned by the architect and Building Committee. The building as it now stands is alittle more than a promise of the future, being finished only up

building as it now stands is dittle more than a promise of the future, being finished only up to the first story.

The exercises of the laying of the corner-stone took place yesterday afternoon in presence of a considerable attendance of Hebrews of the city, including nearly all the prominent leaders in the faith. For the greater comfort of the audience, a tent had been pitched over the whole structure to avert the sun's rays, and temporary seats had been erected to accommodate some hundreds of ladies and children.

The exercises were begun with a song, "Holy Lord," by an excellent male choir, composed of A. Schwarz, O. Schnadig, S. Jonas, and B. Katz, under the leadership of Otto Lob.

Mr. N. Hafter, Secretary of the congregation, was then introduced by Mr. J. Pieser, who acted as Chairman of the occasion, and in a few appropriate remarks welcomed the audience, and asked them to unite with him in wishing and working for the success of the undertaking.

The Rev. Dr. Kohler, rabbi of Sipal congregation, was then introduced, and spoke for some time in German, taking for his subject the words B'nai Sholom (Sons of Peace), which form the title of the congregation.

The choir them sang "Hodu l'Adonoi," and the Rev. Dr. Norden, rabbi of the North Side Congregation, being introduced by Mr. Pieser, spoke at some length, taking as his text that passage in Isaiah which makes so important a promise to the children of Israel. They had, he said, assembled for a solemn and sacred purpose—to lay the corner-stone of a house of prayer to God. The speaker then briefly sketched the career of Israel and its descendants, claiming that they were always in advance

ancients. Israel was the bamer-bearer of truth and far in advance of Greece and Rome in their acquirements and civilization. To the question whether the Spirit of God had abandoned Israel he would answer no. They were even now centuries in advance of their neighbors; they knelt before no man, or image or picture, but worshiped alone the Great God; other religions had some idol, but the Jews did not debase man to a playball of Satan in order to make necessary a scheme of salvation. The Jew needed no sacraments, no symbols, no ecremonies; they did not threaten old children with the torments of hell; they did not attempt to frighten men with ghosts and spirits; they could see naught else than wildom, and sove, and harmony in God.

The promise that God would preserve and protect them was also sure. To prove this he traced the progress of the Jewish nation through the persecutions of the earlier ages and down the stream of time until now, and contrasted their preservation with the annihilation of the Assyrians and other contemporaneous nations. In modern times they could noint with pride to their hospitals, schools, and synagogues, which had sprung up as by magic from the earth, although their founders had come to the country of their adoption poor, friendless, and strangers to its manners and customs.

In closing, Dr. Norden begged his hearers to be indeed Sons of Peace in the building and finishing of the new synagogue, and then all would be will with them.

Mr. Charles Kozminski then addressed the audience for a few moments in some timely remarks concerning their duty.

Mr. Pilsor then called on the Secretary to read the list of articles deposited in the corner-stone. It was as follows:

Declaration of Independence. Various United States and foreign coins.

Constitution and by-laws of the congregation, names of the Building Committee, and the list of officers and members.

Names of the architect and builders.

List of the State, City, and other officers now incumbent.

Daily papers of the 16th and recent dates.

Copy of the appeal for aid made by the congre-

Copy of the appeal for aid made by the congregation.

Programme of exercises for the day.

Mr. L. Hefter, Prosident of the Congregation, then proceeded to lay the corner-stone, accompanying it with these words:

I will now proceed to lay the corner-stone in accordance with custom and usage.

May the Lord our God bless the officers and members of this congregation, and the whole human family, assist in the erection and completion of this building, protect the workmen against every accident, and protect the building from destruction and decay, and grant peace everlasting. Amenton Medical Medical States of the Sta

the satisfaction of the congregation and honor to yourself.

The box having been properly placed the stone was then squared and formally laid. It is about 10 feet from the ground, in the northwest corner of the edifice, and has no special mark to distinguish it from the other parts of the wall. The Rev. Dr. Felsenthal, of Zion Congregation, then pronounced the benediction, and the choir sang "Schema Tiaroei," after which the andience dispersed.

PROGRESSIVE RELIGION.

The Rev. S. H. Adams.

The Rev. S. H. Adams preached at the Centenary Methodist Church last night on "Progressive Religion." His text was from the 15th verse, 14th chapter of Exodus. "Speak unto the children of Israel that they go forward." He said that everything was moving forward towards the consummation of its destiny. The old astronomical theory was that the heavenly bodies moved around the earth once every day,

bodies moved around the earth once every day, repeating it day by day. But later generations have demonstrated that there are systems around other systems, and that it is not unphilosophical to assume that God is the centre of all. History has shown itself subject to the same law of progression in matter and value, and the last century had epitomized more results than the first 6000 years. There has been a going forward in the civilization of society, and this was illustrated by contrasting the low level of savage life with the present refinement. Even in warfare the world had shown progress, and in mechanic arts it has made great strides, and though some arts have been lost, yet for one lost 100 have been found, so the net result is an improvement. So wickedness has progressed, and its attacks on the church are more thor oughly organised than ever before. There has been an increase in the intensity of both good and evil, and the line between them is more sharply drawn now than ever before, and the signs of the times see the final separation of the two.

The Israelites had been in bondare 430 years. two.

The Sixteenth Ward Republican Club will this (Monday) evening, July 17, at 311 Larr.

The time of their delivers and prepare for the second control of the second control

signs of the times are the final separation of the two.

The Israelites had been in bondage 430 years. The time of their deliverance had come, and Moses was their deliverer. There were 600,000 men, besides women and children, and they went down toward the Red Sea. Moses told them as they reached the sea, with the mountains on either side and Pharaoh behind, to stand still. These were Moses' commands and not God's, and God went to him and ordered them forward. At night there was a company of fugitives standing before the Red Sea, hemmed in on all sides, the symbol of weakness. But God was there in a pillar of fire, which moved to their rear and became darkness to the Israelites. God commanded Moses to pass over and that night Israel passed from bondage to freedom, and Miriam and her women sang the praises of the God who had saved them and their people.

Why was the command to go forward given to the people of Israel? Religion is progressing. It is not a progressive science, but it increases the standard, and as Christ repudiated some things found in the Old Testament, so God demands of us abstinence from some things be tolerated in the old patriarchs. Religion is progressive as an experience. Men enter upon a new life and are converted to God, and so on men will improve through the ages. There was no point in a Christian's life where the Christian can say there is no more use for him to go forward. The law of man's religious life demands progression. The experience of religion was not a simple table commencing at one and ending indefinitely, utterly doing away with the necessity for faith. This is where tens of thousands of Christians failed. They found experience to be a chastening. It is, perhaps, necessary only to hold out to the sinner the hope of a pardon. If he accepted, it would be all pleasant for a while, but at last, something is demanded of him that he don't want to give up, and the result is an apathy and a want of faith that kills the better experiences. These were the ruts, he said, which Christian

REFORMED EPISCOPAL.

DR. FALLOWS MADE A BISHOF.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns.

Otrowa, July 16.—At the Reformed Episcopal Council, Saturday, Gen. Buckingham moved that one Missionary Bishop be now elected. The motion was carried, and, after several ballots were taken, Dr. Fallows was declared elected. Dr. Fallows then addressed the Counelected. Dr. Fallows then addressed the Council. He referred to the fact that he was an Englishman, and that in early life he had acquired great love for the Protestant Episcopal Church. He touched upon the fact that a great part of his early life had been spent in the Methodist denomination, saying that, before the Reformed Episcopal Church, he had given it the very name which it afterwards adopted. When, therefore, he was informed of the action taken by Bishop Cummins, he felt at once that this was the Church, and that it would succeed. At that time, however, he was engaged as President of the Bloomington University, and therefore would not unite himself with their fortunes till his term of engagement had expired. He spoke briefly of his fidelity to the Church, and closed by thanking them for the great honor they had done him. Bishop Cheney, in a few appropriate remarks, expressed his satisfaction with the appointment.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The report of the Sustentation Committee.

remarks, expressed his satisfaction with the appointment.

OTHER BUSINESS.

The report of the Sustentation Committee was received. Among other matters, it recommended that a portion of the Sustentation fund be used for the benefit of the widow of the late Bishop Cummins. A paper from the Synod of Chicago in reference to the appointment of a Synodical Bishop, presented by the Rev. Mr. Wilson, was laid on the table for the present. It was decided that the next meeting of the Council should be held at Philadelphia.

SUNDAY.

This evening (Sunday) Dean Oridge, M. A., of British Columbia, was consecrated Bishop of the Pacific Coast, and Dr. Fallows, of Chicago, Missionary Bishop. After the consecration, Bishop Nicholson, of Philadelphia, presched a sermon.

Y. M. C. A.

THE OF AN INFORTANT MENTING.
Special Disputch to The Tribuse.
TORONTO, Ont., July 18.—This evening had meeting of the Y. M. C. A. Convention

MUSERGON, Mich., July 14.—I ven at your hands a correction of a come at your correspondent at Minness

me to my friend Gen. Roper, and not to the Bearing Tribune, as stated by your corresponent (doubtless through inadvertence), and the fore not with the view of publication. The perused Gen. Roper's published letter on the death of Gen. Custer with such profound attraction that I was constrained to express him my grateful acknowledgments for the sale sentiments it contained,—sentiments for the sale sentiments it contained,—sentiments to pressed by one of the most distinguished of the cavalry Generals in the Confederate service de ing the late unhappy conflict, who had measure lances with the Illustrious dead, as a generou and chivalrous tribute to his personal worth he military genius, and heroic dash. Very respectfully, your obedient servant, etc.

Andrew T. McReynolds

Special Dispaich to The Tribuns.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., July 16.—Dan King keeper for Dayton's saloon, recently of

George E. Pugh Dying. George E. Pagh Dying.
Cincinnati Enguirer, July 15.
The condition of the Hon. George E. P.
whose attack of paralysis from the waits do
was announced a few days ago, was late
was announced a few days ago, was late
thursday night, pronounced critical by the
tending physicians, Drs. Foster and Can
Yesterday morning early, the last rites of
Roman Catholic Church for the dying were
formed by the Rev. Father Higgins, Presid
of St. Xavior's College. The patient's ma
for the first time, showed signs of giving
during the day, and he refuses a proper amo
of nourishment and stimulant, causing
physicians to fear that the end may come at
moment, although they hesitate to pronou
the case otherwise hopeless. At 3 o'clock to
morning there was no change for the better.

OZONIZED OX-MARROW FOR THE HAIR. Buck & Rayner, makers of the "Man" Co

Cemetery. Friends are invited to attend.

McCANN—In this city, July 15, John McCanaged 49 years.

Funeral from his residence on State-st.

Forty-eighth, to-day, July 17, at 10 a. m., and cars to Calvery Cemetery on the 1 p. m. train.

EJ New Orleans, La., papers please copy.

EDWARDS—In this city, July 16, of consustion, Edia Alice, wife of Abram Edwards, and daughter of Willard and Betsy Meacham, aged years.

years.
Funeral services Tuesday, July 18, at 10 a. 1
1026 Michigan-av. Carriagos to Rosehill.
SWISSHELAI—July 16, at the residence of husband, 126 Langley-av., Mary W. Swisshelin the 42d year of her age.

POLITICAL ANNOUNCEMENTS. ELEVENTH WARD.

SIXTEENTH WARD REPUBLICANS.

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INVITE All persons visiting the Exposition to call on the at their famous establishment. S. W. cor. Twelfth and Market-sts., Philadelp And select from their incomparably choice sted of FIRE PREPARATIONS in

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Auctioneers, 118 and 120 Wabash-av., TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY, July 18 and 19 Commencing at 10 o'clock each morning, with a large and general variety of MERCHANDISE, FINE GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

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We will offer on Tuesday, July 18, at 94 a. A. full lines of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods, Notices, Hosiery, Shirts and Drawers, Brushes, Sapeders, Table Cutlery, etc., togother with the following specialities, peremptory:

A line of 6-4 all wool English Beavers.
A line of 3-4 all wool Cassimeres.
A line of superior Millinery Velvets.
A line of superior Millinery Velvets.
A line of Italian Cloths and Solisias.
A line of Italian Cloths and Solisias.
A line of real Hampton Cassimeres and Colleges.

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Boots, Shoes & Slippers On Wednesday, July 12, at 9 a. . We are closing out all Summer Goo

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JAS. P. McNAMARA & CO., Auct

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Boker's Bitters......
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The LINENS in per cent heavier than iters, which gives an ance and durability celsewhere. The qualities far superior. saving to consumers of The largest lines of GOODS in the West.

PROPOSALS

County Treasurer Cook Count

Sealed bids will be receiverer's office until Frids, o'clock p. m., for the a "Fire Bonds" of the dam May 1, 1892, and besof 7 per cent per annum, on the lat of May and Nov tan National Bank, New There will be accrued inte the 1st of May, 1876, and accordingly. Bids will b portion of the bonds, the right to accept such as if reject them all.

Envelopes containing "Bids for Cook County B

FINAN MORTGAG

JOHN H. We have funds to Loan Low Commissions.

City Cei We will buy past due of Money to lend at 7, 8, SCUDDER & MASO To loan on Warehouse Rections, on City Certificates as Mortgages.

CHICAGO ( By an ordinance of the Ci are authorized to make ten of the taxes of 1876, and to raise therefor on the City axes of 1878, to an amoun of the amount already app These Revenue Warrantz with the decision of the Cit as recently delivered by Ju The Comptroller is now 1 those for and Warrants to (\$1,000,000) dollars. They are hundred (\$600) dollars payable in 12 months from the rate of 8 per cent per ready for delivery three da comptroller's office. Hoom Chicago, July 8, 1876.

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LAUI Offices at 46 126 Dearbor 668 Wabash SPORTSM GUNS, FISHIN